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The Daily Commercial.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

The New York *Times* editorially says that the present campaign began by Sherman is the finishing campaign of the rebellion. It thinks it makes no difference whether the troops now coming from the West reinforce Terry, Sherman or Grant, and hopes to see the present movement carried to a speedy and successful termination. Mr. Blair, it hopes, will remain quiet, as the only way to bring about peace is the destruction of Lee's army.

Mr. Blair reports that there are plenty of peace men in Richmond; that there is much wrangling and division among the rebel leaders, and that there is so much jealousy and watchfulness of each other, that no official overtures for peace dare be made. They seem determined, notwithstanding their recent disasters, to make one more desperate effort for independence.

The Senate Finance Committee are about equally divided on the paper duty question.

Delegations from nearly all the lake cities are in Washington, asking the Government for protection to lake commerce.

A Port Royal letter mentions the arrival of large reinforcements for Sherman's army. The troops are mostly veterans.

The Richmond *Dispatch* now sells for fifty cents a single copy, and at thirty dollars per hundred to carriers.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of the 26th, sets down the rebel loss at Fort Fisher, in killed, wounded and prisoners, at 3,000.

Jeff. Davis, in a letter to the Virginia Legislature, says General Lee has repeatedly expressed his inability to command the entire armies of the Confederacy, and remain in the field with the army of Virginia, at the same time, and asserts his own desire to make Lee Commander-in-Chief whenever the latter consents to accept the position.

Jeff. Davis has appointed Friday, the 10th day of March next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The steamer Ellipse exploded her boiler in the Tennessee River, opposite Johnsonville, on the 26th inst. She had on board the members of the Ninth Indiana Battery, and other troops. Over one hundred and sixty lives were lost by the accident.

Robert Cobb Kennedy, a near relative of Howell Cobb, is on trial in New York city, charged with being one of the hotel incendiaries.

Late advices from Texas report great suffering in that State on account of the lack of fuel.

The Savannah *Herald*, says that a public meeting had been called by the city government to give an expression of thanks of the community for the liberality shown by their Northern friends. General Grover succeeds General Geary in command of Savannah. The obstructions are being removed rapidly from the river and navigation is being rapidly resumed.

The Michigan Supreme Court has decided the soldiers' voting law of that State unconstitutional.

According to previous arrangement in the House of Representatives at Washington, Saturday was specially set apart for speech making on the proposed anti-slavery constitutional amendment. About three members only were present. The time of the Senate was occupied in a colloquial debate on the fraudsin the Navy Department.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Something About the Early History of the Article.

Now that "Petroleum" is on every tongue, the following article from the London *Times*, showing the progress in England of the experiment commenced in this country some months ago, looking to the substitution of petroleum for coal as fuel, will be interesting:

"An elementary course of experiments was commenced last week in the factory department of Woolwich dock yard, with a view of testing the capacity of petroleum to supersede coal and other solid fuels, as applied on shipboard, and also to propelling steam machinery in factories. The method adopted is totally distinct from that attempted some time ago in the United States of America, and is the patented invention of Mr. C. J. Richardson, an engineer residing at Kensington. He has submitted his plans to the Lords of the Admiralty, and has obtained permission to carry out his suggestion for the benefit of Her Majesty's service.

"The plan under trial is simply to burn the petroleum through a porous material, which is placed in an iron chamber, dipped into a water vessel, also of iron. The oil is admitted into the chamber soddens the porous material, and rises by a sort of capillary attraction. The surface then catches fire and burns rapidly so long as the oil is supplied. The effect of the flame is so great that with the small apparatus, which is only two feet square in horizontal area, and affixed to a boiler, the oil on Saturday was utilized so as to be equal, for steam purposes, to five tons of coal. A third advantage is obtained by the employment of petroleum, namely, that no stokers are needed, and the boilers can be supplied with several fires, one above another. The small grate used in the experiments was used under a boiler of 17-horse power, and in two hours it raised the steam to ten pounds pressure. The only objection seems to be the fear of explosive qualities, but these Mr. Richardson states, he is prepared to guard against effectually."

The rapidity with which the petroleum interest has developed in this country is something marvelous. Ten years ago it was sold under the name of "rock oil" as a quack medicine, the supply being obtained from a small well near Pittsburgh, at that time the only deposit known in this country. About seven years ago illuminating oil made from this petroleum was introduced into New York and sold under the name of "carbon oil." It was a beautiful amber-colored liquid, and almost free from smell—what it had, being rather agreeable than otherwise. It at once became immensely popular among the various coal oils at that time struggling to get a reputation in the market. The coal oil manufacture was then in its infancy, and horrible was the color of the different manufactures sold under the name of "kerosene."

The "carbon oil," or petroleum, from its superiority in every respect, soon commanded a high price, and—the well flowing scantily and irregularly, never yielding over twenty barrels of oil a week, and at times ceasing altogether—soon ran up to two and three dollars a gallon. We well remember the efforts that were made to produce an oil from other sources which would be equal to the "carbon." A gentleman connected with the Company traveled from one end of the country to the other, the true forerunner of that vast army of "bores" who are now bleeding the earth at every oleaginous vein. He finally reached Canada, where he found a great deposit of petroleum, white of color and tasteless. He shipped a lot to New York, and there was a smell for days along the line of the Hudson River road. The petroleum was deposited in a cellar in Pearl street, and voted a nuisance far and near. Now, whole squares of New York send forth day and night the same odor. To show what the Company now amounts to, we give the following figures:

"The export of petroleum during the past year amounted to 31,288,496 gallons. There were sent to Great Britain, 6,275,000 gallons; to France, 4,625,000; Antwerp, 5,149,000; Bremen, 971,000; Hamburg, 1,186,000; Rotterdam, 533,008; Cronstadt, 400,000; Genoa and Leghorn, 655,000; Peru, 170,000; Lisbon, 167,000; China and East Indies, 34,000; Brazil, 140,000; Mexico, 113,000; Cuba, 418,000. In fact, it was sent in large quantities to nearly every leading port in the world. Four thousand gallons were sent to light up the tombs of Egypt, and even Hayti took 7,000 gallons.

It has been remarked that this new source of national wealth goes far to supply the place of our suspended cotton exportation.

National Currency.

The bill to amend the national currency act, introduced by Mr. Stevens, from the Ways and Means Committee, is in substance a draft received, through the Secretary of the Treasury, from the Comptroller of the Currency, "who is of the opinion (says the Secretary) that an additional restriction upon the circulation of national banks is demanded, on account of the rapidity with which banking associations are being organized, and the disposition manifested on the part of the managers of many of them to increase their capital for the purpose, chiefly, of increasing their circulation." In this view Mr. Fessenden concurs.

It provides that section twenty-one of said act be so amended that said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 21. That upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per cent. of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum per annum, and the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each association, shall be in proportion to its paid up capital, as follows, and no more: To each association whose capital shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, ninety per centum of such capital. To each association whose capital exceeds five hundred thousand dollars, but does not exceed one million dollars, eighty per centum of such capital. To each association whose capital exceeds one million dollars, but does not exceed three millions of dollars, seventy-five per centum of such capital. To each association whose capital exceeds three millions of dollars, seventy per centum of such capital. The office of discount and deposit of the United States shall not be entitled to receive any of its circulating notes, nor shall any association be organized with a capital of less than fifty thousand dollars, nor in any place the population of which, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, does not exceed six thousand inhabitants, except in cases specially provided for by law."

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Freedmen in the South.

Slaves Coming Into our Lines at Savannah.

Rank of Hospital Stewards in the Regular Army

Increased Pay to Senators and Congressmen.

NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED.

Department of the South.

Alex. Long to Deliver Another Speech on Peace.

Blockade Runners at Nassau.

REBEL SUPPLIES STORED THERE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 28.

Brigadier General Saxton has been assigned to duty as Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, in the Department of the South. His duties will consist mainly in providing for the well being of the freedmen, and their location and settlement upon the abandoned and confiscated plantations in that department. Commanders of the several military districts in the department, have been directed to furnish the necessary military protection within the limits of their commands.

Since the capture of Savannah over fifteen thousand slaves have come into our lines at that place and at Pocataglio.

Mr. Wade to-day presented in the Senate a petition signed by eighteen members of the Senate, praying that the rank of Hospital Stewards in the regular army be increased to that of brevet second lieutenants of artillery.

Mr. Sprague introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to increase the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates, to ten thousand dollars for each Congress, mileage to remain as at present. Also providing that the members of the present Congress shall be entitled to receive the difference between compensation received under the present law and compensation provided by the new bill.

Brig Gen. E. E. Potter has been assigned to the command of the military department of Beaufort, which has been extended so as to include the entrenched camps at Pocataglio.

During the past week twenty-eight National Banks were authorized to commence operations, with an aggregate capital of five million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The following are the Western Banks authorized:—Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin, capital $100,000; National State Bank, Burlington, Iowa, capital $700,000; First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio, capital $100,000; First National Bank, Waldboro, Missouri, capital $50,000; German National Bank Pittsburgh, capital $250,000; First National Bank, Knoxville, Illinois, capital $60,000; First National Bank, Lexington, Kentucky, capital $100,000. The total number of National Banks now in operation is seven hundred and sixty-one.

The commander in charge of the city of Savannah and defenses has, by order of Major General Sherman, been assigned to the Department of the South, under General Foster. It has been designated the District of Savannah, and will embrace the city of Savannah, with its forts, lines of defense and communication. Fort Pulaski and the islands on its seaboard, and also Hilton Head. Colonel Major General C. Grover, of the 19th army corps has been assigned to the command of the new district. Captain James R. Gilmore, A. Q. M., has been appointed Superintendent of Military Telegraphs in the Southern Department.

A military tax of one per cent. will hereafter be levied on all goods brought into the Department of the South, except the District of North Carolina, for the use of the army. It is estimated from this tax will be used in repairing wharves, roads, public buildings and other necessary civil expenses for the several cities within the limits of the department.

It is understood that Alexander Long is to deliver another speech in a few more days in which he will take the ground that his declarations in his speech last year, by which efforts were made to expel him, have been more than sustained, and with renewed demands for peace, even at the cost of separation.

A letter from a loyal American at Nassau, dated the 16th inst., received here to-day, states that there were nineteen blockade runners in that port taking in cargoes of arms, ammunition, medicines, clothing, and provisions, with the intention of running them into Wilmington. The letter also states that in the warehouses at Nassau, there was stores on Confederate account of over two and half million pounds of bacon, lard, quantities of arms, boots, shoes, blankets, and clothing of every kind.

In one warehouse alone over thirty thousand stand of Enfield muskets were stored, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade. Several one hundred-pounder Armstrong guns had also recently been shipped on rebel account.

Capture Winnington, the letter concludes, and blockade running, so far as this port is concerned, will be at an end. Parties interested in the business will not risk the chances of running goods into any other Confederate port.

United States Christian Commission.

DONATIONS FROM PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

At the annual meeting of the United States Christian Commission at Washington, Messrs. Frew, Albree and Weyman are present as delegates from Pittsburgh. The total amount of contribution from Pittsburgh for 1864, amounted to two hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and forty dollars, being the third largest on the list.

GEO. H. STUART, Chairman.

From The South.

Supplies for Savannah Sufferers.

Movement of Sherman's Army.

Probable Evacuation of Charleston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

The Savannah correspondent of the *Herald* states that the donations of food sent out were distributed from the market house to the forlorn—to white and black indiscriminately—under the direction of authorized committees.

The first and eloquent letter of Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, to Mayor Arnold, of Savannah, was the theme of much approbative comment by old citizens of the latter city.

The Beaufort, South Carolina, correspondent of the *Times*, dating 25th, states that Sherman's advance is at Salkehatchie, midway between Charleston and Savannah, on the railroad. Rebel reinforcements have been sent to Branchville to hold that place against Sherman. Several cannon from the outworks of Charleston have also been sent to Branchville.

It is generally believed, in the vicinity of Charleston, that the rebels will be compelled to evacuate. Movements by the rebels indicate that they are removing heavy guns from the harbor and islands.

One or two monitors and several gunboats have joined Admiral Dahlgren's fleet off Charleston.

A Savannah letter of the 19th, to the *Times*, says that the last of Sherman's army would leave that city on the 20th. Two Divisions of the Corps were at Hardeeville, South Carolina, when last heard from.

Destructive Fire in Richmond, Md.

RICHMOND, Md., Jan. 29.

The pork packing and wholesale grocery establishment of Vandeman & Reid was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, at 2 o'clock. Loss about $80,000; insured for $50,000; also the commission house of E. J. Williams, adjoining; loss from $12 000 to $15,000, principally on wool, insured for $10,000. Woodhurst, the insurance agent, has been in Baltimore all week. The office will be open to-day. The loss will fall heavily on the Baltimore companies. The fire originated in the basement of the pork packing establishment. With most of the papers; loss probably $100,000; insured for $50,000.

From Richmond.

Terms of Peace Proposed by Mr. Blair.

They are Indignantly Rejected.

Jeff. Davis Unpopular with the Rebels

He is Charged With Incompetency.

Federal Expedition up Chowan River.

Sherman Moving on Augusta.

Pirate Tallahassee Reported Captured.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th says—The second mission of Hon. F. P. Blair to Richmond is ended by the return of that gentleman to Washington yesterday morning. That nothing has been accomplished toward immediate peace we feel justified in assuring our readers. The enemy are willing to permit us to dictate our own terms, provided we will not dissolve the Union; any guarantee for slavery, any constitutional provision for its protection and extension, full compensation in greenbacks for all negroes that have been carried off during the war, anything, everything that we can ask or think will be freely granted if we only consent to remain with them.

These may not have been exactly Mr. Blair's terms, but they embrace the substance of his mission, and do not in the least exaggerate the extremity in which the enemy are willing to concede us if we will only return to the Union, but these terms cannot purchase our liberty. We are not fighting for slavery, neither its extension or protection. We are willing to give up slavery for our liberty. We intend to be independent and free, or to be exterminated. The enemy might as well abandon the effort to bribe us with protection for slavery and cut off our liberty.

We admit that there are a few recreant wretches in these States that would sell their liberty for their negroes, but they are few and utterly contemptible. Resolutions may be introduced into the Virginia Legislature looking to reconstruction, but they will be rejected with a unanimity which will forever damn the wretched traitor that has sought to bring shame and disgrace on the fair name of the State.

It would be most mortifying to see any such resolution introduced, and we do earnestly hope that good sense may prevent their being offered.

The second mission of Mr. Blair is the best evidence we can deserve that our people have only to be true to themselves, and we shall soon rejoice in the enjoyment of our liberty and independence. There is a compromise that will may open the way to peace. It has been suggested that the United States will acknowledge our independence, provided a treaty of commerce and negotiations defensive and offensive for the publication of the Monroe doctrine to all the States of North America, can be agreed upon. When the proposition is made, I will be time enough to discuss it. It is not improbable that it may become a living tangible proposition before many months.

The *Sentinel* has an article in the same tone as the *Enquirer*. It says: The only response given to Mr. Blair was to make his proposition formally and officially, and he would get a reply.

The *Sentinel* has an editorial urging Jeff. Davis to act with the people, and assures him he is very unpopular. It says the effect of our misfortunes on the public is directly traceable to the lowering opinion on the part of the executive authorities. There is at this moment an unequivocal manifestation of want of confidence in the sagacity, discretion and capacity of the government, and to this want of confidence and to the slightest expectations of the renewal of its success, is owing the unpalpable despondency which is the most alarming features of our condition.

The Richmond *Examiner* has an editorial on the mildness of the rebel government, and thinks that they are allowing their leniency and kindness of heart to work their great injury.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 27th, reports the loss in the naval engagements of Tuesday, at five killed and fourteen wounded.

The *Whig* has the following: A large Federal raiding party, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up Chowan River, North Carolina, in the direction of Weldon.

Rumors say Sherman is moving on Augusta, Ga. Hill commands the District of Georgia.

Gen. Beauford is commanding the post of Augusta. It is reported that Lee has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies, and Johnston holds the command of the North Carolina, Virginia, General expectations are that Johnston would be assigned to the command of the forces confronting Sherman.

A telegram dated Wilmington, 26th, says the Tallahassee was captured last night. This report is not confirmed.

Highly Interesting.

Favorable News Expected from South Carolina.

Gen. Sherman Said to be a Hollander.

Old Capitol Prisoners Released.

Suffering of our Soldiers in the Shenandoah from the Cold.

Moseby's Guerrillas at Work,

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Officers who arrived yesterday from Savannah say important and highly favorable news may soon be expected from South Carolina.

London papers say Holland papers claim General Sherman for a Dutchman. A few years ago, they say, he was a journeyman dyer, and subsequently emigrated, with few of his fellow workmen, to America, in consequence of the commercial failure in which they were concerned in Amsterdam.

The *Times* Washington special says: Mr. Blair has stated to an intimate friend that by the first trip to Richmond he succeeded in obtaining from the rebel authorities valuable papers taken from his house by Earley's men last September. Among the documents was his will.

The *Herald* says: Over fifty persons, against whom no charges could be found, have been released from the Old Capitol Prison, in Washington, since the inauguration, regarding those confined there has been ordered by the House of Representatives.

The *Times* Washington letter says: It has been exceedingly cold for some time past, and soldiers serving on picket duty suffer severely, from having no mittens or other covering for their hands.

A party of Moseby's men recently attacked the camp of the Sixtieth New York cavalry, but did no serious damage. Country men say that Moseby's wound is still very dangerous, and his recovery is doubtful.

Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation, designating the 28th of February next as a holiday for reunion and festivity, in honor of the memorable emancipation acts of the now free States of Missouri and Tennessee.

The Peace Question.

Result of Blair's Visit to Richmond.

Jeff. Davis Willing to treat for Peace on the Basis of Separation.

President Lincoln's Proposition

WASHINGTON, January 28.

The result of Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond is this: That Jefferson Davis is willing to send to Washington, or receive from there Commissioners to treat for peace upon the basis of separation.

The President of the United States, on the other hand, is willing to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with, or without Davis' authority, to treat of peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the above facts there is no doubt.

From California.

Heavy Defalcation in the United States Revenue Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.

The United States Grand Jury has ignored the charges of conspiracy to [illegible] against Colonel Wood, and others, charged with complicity in the conspiracy to [illegible] upon the commerce of the United States. The evidence was insufficient. Hays is now in charge of the military authorities, but will probably be released.

Heavy rains are again falling. We have already had nearly the average fall of rain as compared with fifteen years past, and three months of the rainy season still remain.

There are rumors of a heavy defalcation in the office of the United States Revenue Department. The affair is being investigated by the Collector of the port and Special Agent Downs.

From Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Friday evening, says: Quiet continues along the lines, the only variation of the monotony being occasional picket firing in front of the Ninth Corps, near the Appomattox.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Times on American Affairs.

England Favors Emancipation.

REBEL OFFICERS DROWNED.

NEW YORK, January 28.

The steamer Cuba from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here at 5 p. m. Her news is two days later.

COMMERCIAL PER CUBA—LIVERPOOL, January 14.—Evening—Cotton sales to-day are 2,000 bales; the market closing very dull with little enquiry, and prices weak. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions firm. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, January 14.—Evening—Consols closed at 89¾@90¾ for money. American stocks: Illinois Central, 50@51 discount; Erie, 45¾.

PARIS, January 13.—The Bourse closed firm at 67f. for rentes.

LONDON, January 14.—The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate of interest to 4 per cent. for commercial bills, and advances on merchandize to 4½ per cent. upon securities.

The *Presse*, of Vienna, says the following is the purport of the notes exchanged between Austria and Prussia: Austria repudiates participation in the proposed forcible measures against the Middle States, represented by Bismark as revolutionary. Austria will not abandon the ground of federal right, and reminds Bismark, in case Prussia should desire the annexation of the duchies, of the suggestion formerly offered to the effect that Austria will only consent to annexation on being compensated by an enlargement of her German border.

LONDON, Monday, January 15.—By telegraph to Queenstown.—The King of Prussia had opened the Chambers. In his speech the King says that steps are to be taken to form a Prussian Navy. Preliminary surveys are being made for a canal between the Baltic and North Seas, and the Duchies are being acquired.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—The steamer Silva, a blockade runner from Wilmington via Bermuda, was totally lost this morning off the bar of the Mersey. The loss of life is from eighteen to forty. The steamship Africa, from Boston, arrived from Queenstown to-day.

Later.

NEW YORK, January 29.

The steamship America, from Southampton on the 18th, arrived this morning.

LIVERPOOL, January 17.—Evening—Cotton sales for two days, 15,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to exporters and speculators. Market dull and irregular, all qualities having declined.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull. Wheat inactive and easier. Corn dull with a downward tendency. Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm. Coffee steady. Petroleum steady. Consols closed at 89¾@90¾ for money.

The *Times* says even the most rabid northern journals admit that the Wilmington expedition has come to a miserable conclusion. The whole tenor of the Africa's intelligence is favorable to the confederates. Some interposition by France or England, or both, is still thought possible in the south. The confederates deserve credit for attempting to propitiate Europe by offers of emancipation. England would rejoice in any scheme of emancipation.

Every European state acknowledged the Republic when it was governed by a constitution permitting slavery as fully as the South now permits it now; why should the abandonment by the South of slavery buy a recognition that it withheld from many other states? We know of no European power likely to accept the proclamation. The idea of propitiating Spain, the most obstinate of the slave powers, is received by the proposal to abolish slavery is so eccentric as to throw doubt on the reality of the whole affair.

Confederate loan 58@57. French rentes 67f. 60c.

FRANCE—The Archbishop of Besancons letter respecting the Pope's Encyclical has been referred to the Council of State as an abuse of ecclesiastical authority.

The Moniteur de la Armee de Justice reminds the Italian Bishops that the Encyclical must be submitted to royal exequatur. The government reserves to itself the right to judge whether portions are contrary to the laws of Italy.

The Turin correspondent of the London *News*, reports that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome before March.

Captain Thomas, of the rebel navy, and Captain T. B. Skinner, of Virginia, were lost in the rebel blockade runner Lelia.

A Letter from Mr. Everett.

The following letter from Edward Everett to Robert Bonner, Esq., of the *Ledger*, contains passages of general interest now that he is no longer living:

BOSTON, December 31, 1864.

My Dear Robert:—Since I parted with you this all day, I sit down by way of relaxation, late in the evening, to have a little chat with you. I am glad that the *Ledger* is doing so well as you say, "remarkably well."

I do, I assure you, take great satisfaction in the thought that, through your columns, I speak to the whole nation, and can read daily with good effect. What are four thousand persons in Faneuil Hall compared with the number of your readers? Often I receive letters of acknowledgment.

With respect to the French mission, it has been generously tendered me, but I have declined it, except at this moment, in writing to you. Unless our Ministers, now abroad, are recalled, it is not probable that any other will be sent. I now three full Ministers, will be allowed to have another. Even if they should come home, there are many reasons why I should still decline what I shall not, seek the place for themselves or friends. In fact I am very doubtful whether I should accept it, if it were offered me. I have been ten years in Europe. I am in my seventy-first year. I don't want the salary, I refused, two years ago, to go abroad on a confidential mission. I am not *The leading Lady*, with leave to stay as long as I thought expedient in each capital; to have a secretary and an allowance for my personal salary. It is best also, I was not to have a regular commission; but I was to have a plenary credential from the President, to be taken from the factories in Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and piled up in the field near the railroad, and we saw it burning as we left the city. In the same year, when McClellan was threatening Richmond, it will be recollected that preparations were made to destroy all the tobacco stored in the city.

Now, my dear friend, you see that Mr. Lee had been appointed Commander in Chief, General Jos. H. Johnson assigned to the command of the army of Northern Virginia, and Brigadier General George Custus Lee has been promoted to Major General.

WILMINGTON.—The Yankees, says the Wilming *Journal* of the 23d, appear to have left their base in front of Major General Hoke's lines, on Sugar Loaf, and burned two of Fort Fisher. Their fleet has also disappeared. They, of course, hold Fort Fisher. Whether they have re-embarked their main body we are unable to say. They occupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces.

There was considerable skirmishing around Fort Anderson on Saturday evening and Sunday morning. It is supposed the enemy are anxious to silence Anderson in order to open the way up the river for their gunboats. In the attempt we hope and believe they will meet with sad disappointment. All quiet below at 6 o'clock last evening.

In the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the President of the Confederate States vetoing the bill authorizing the mailing of newspapers to the army free of postage. In the House of Representatives the vote on the bill increasing the number of midshipmen in the navy was sustained and the bill rejected.

From the Wilmington *Journal* we learn that if it becomes necessary to evacuate this town, it is the intention of the commanding General to exercise the authority vested in him by an act of Congress, and destroy the cotton remaining there. Instructions have been given already to facilitate the removal of that in private hands, and parties not promptly availing themselves of this privilege of removing their property to a place of safety will have no cause of complaint when the military authorities destroy it.

From the Charleston *Mercury* we learn that General D. H. Hill has assumed command of the district of Georgia, of which Augusta is the centre.

General Fry therefore commands the post of Augusta.

General Hill has issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF AUGUSTA, GA., January 9th, 1865.

To Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta:

Lieutenant General Hardee directs me to have all the cotton burned in the city on the approach of the Yankees. This order I am bound to execute even at the peril of the city. It is to be hoped that your patriotic citizens will remove this temptation to Yankee invasion either to distant points or the commons, where the match can be applied when the exigency shall occur. The military will render you all the assistance in its power for the removal.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: The official accounts of the expedition down the James by our iron clads were received yesterday by the government and we are at last able to give an authentic version of the story. The flagship of the expedition was the Virginia, commanded by Lieut. Dunning the Richmond was commanded by Lieut. Bell, who was 1st Lieut. on the Alabama at the time of her fight with the Kearsage; the Fredericksburg was commanded by Lieutenant Sheppard. The latter vessel being of light draft passed clear through the obstructions, but the others found a tower tier of obstructions deeply submerged which had not been moved by the freshet, the depths of water being impassable for vessels of their draft. The Virginia received a shot in the center by a three-hundred pounder fired from a Yankee monitor, being struck while trying to get off the obstructions in the river.

The shot displaced a few of her bolts and killed five of the crew. No other damage was done, but it was found that her engine was spoiled in consequence of the shot, and that she was not in fighting order. In the meantime the fire of our vessels had completely silenced the Yankee shore batteries, and a number of shots were exchanged with the monitor, with what effect is not known.

In consequence of the condition of the Virginia's engine it was decided, on a consultation of the officers of the flotilla, to withdraw all the vessels, which was done without further casualties. It had been impossible to survey the channel to any great extent on account of the enemy's picket fire and the submerged obstructions of the river, which were found to be more effectual than they had been supposed to be. We learn further from an officer of the expedition that it was attended with the loss of the torpedo boat which grounded near the Drury. The torpedo was taken from it and the boat thoroughly dismantled before it fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Military Situation in the South.

The War Department has heard nothing of Sherman since the news some days ago that he was quiet. It is surmised that he is awaiting the development of Thomas' movements, which is not impossible may attempt another pleasure excursion through Georgia, since it is known that he is repairing the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The interest of the situation in the South seems to have turned again to Georgia, where it is not improbable that the plans of the enemy may embrace a movement convenient to Sherman's line and looking to a junction with him.

Removal of Cotton.

The rapid removal of cotton from Augusta, Ga., under orders of General D. H. Hill, says the *Constitutionalist*, to a place where it can be burned, should any exigency require it, and the machinery of the powder mills to a place of safety, is calculated to inspire confidence in the community that our enemies will not attempt the capture of a point where they have nothing to expect but a stubborn resistance and a bloody fight. We are glad to learn that the action of the people in this important matter has been prompt. It demonstrates their determination to sacrifice their last dollar upon the altar of freedom rather than submit to Yankee rule.

Meeting of the Christian Commission.

Speech by Secretary Seward.

Highly Interesting Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

The Christian Commission held a meeting in the Hall of Representatives to-night. The galleries and aisles were densely crowded. Among the prominent auditors were the President and members of the Cabinet, Secretary Seward, presided. On taking the chair he said:

"In coming once more into these Halls of National Legislature and Government, my mind and thoughts revert to the circumstances under which I left them four years ago. Misguided Legislators had then formally assembled, and had organized a fearful rebellion. They had appointed their leader, had seized by surprise important forts, posts and arsenals, and their armies were marching into the field, one after another. Foreign nations, confounded by the boldness of the insurrection, prepared to acknowledge the divided Empire. The people called first upon the outgoing President and then upon the incoming President, and then in due time upon generals and most honored statesmen to save the Union. It could only be saved by voluntary, energetic, heroic efforts of the loyal and brave people. The people promptly arose to make that supreme effort. They have faithfully persevered in it until it is now nearly consummated. Forts and ports and places, without which the insurrection cannot succeed, have been regained. The corner stone of the Union has been relaid, and the work is now only at the hands of rebels for submission, which, however delayed, necessarily follows military defeat and political ruin.

In this achievement the people have not waited to follow but have gone before the Executive, legislative and judicial authorities of the Government. I have heretofore borne my testimony to this popular energy in the Departments of the Army and Navy, but what has opened another field of activity and labor; a field not less important or interesting than that which has been the theme of my review. That field is the department of charity. We have here in our country no established church or its equivalent, as in Europe.

The haunt in with not even recognizing God in our national Constitution, all effort, all association and all submission is purely voluntary. The Christian Commission and Sanitary Commission working together in perfect harmony, unorganized, unpaid, unofficial, unbidden by the Government, have cultivated the broad field to which I have adverted, with complete and full success. There is not a battle, or siege, or sickness, or sorrows unheaded and unrelieved, which could be reached by any other than the Christian Commission and Sanitary Commission, and most fearful of all civil wars, though voluntarily rendered, have nevertheless been accompanied by the most liberal support of the United States, without heeding any sacrilicious back, and in the spirit of lofty patriotism and pure religion, have been left to govern themselves, and prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Yankees, says the Wilmington *Journal* of the 23d, appear to have left their base in front of Major General Hoke's forces yesterday, and concentrated at Fort Fisher. Their fleet has also disappeared. They, of course, hold Fort Fisher. Whether they have re-embarked their main body we are unable to say. They occupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces.

There was considerable skirmishing around Fort Anderson on Saturday evening and Sunday morning. It is supposed the enemy are anxious to silence Anderson in order to open the way up the river for their gunboats. In the attempt we hope and believe they will meet with sad disappointment. All quiet below at 6 o'clock last evening.

In the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the President of the Confederate States vetoing the bill authorizing the mailing of newspapers to the army free of postage. In the House of Representatives the vote on the bill increasing the number of midshipmen in the navy was sustained and the bill rejected.

From the Wilmington *Journal* we learn that if it becomes necessary to evacuate this town, it is the intention of the commanding General to exercise the authority vested in him by an act of Congress, and destroy the cotton remaining there. Instructions have been given already to facilitate the removal of that in private hands, and parties not promptly availing themselves of this privilege of removing their property to a place of safety will have no cause of complaint when the military authorities destroy it.

From the Charleston *Mercury* we learn that General D. H. Hill has assumed command of the district of Georgia, of which Augusta is the centre.

General Fry therefore commands the post of Augusta.

General Hill has issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF AUGUSTA, GA., January 9th, 1865.

To Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta:

Lieutenant General Hardee directs me to have all the cotton burned in the city on the approach of the Yankees. This order I am bound to execute even at the peril of the city. It is to be hoped that your patriotic citizens will remove this temptation to Yankee invasion either to distant points or the commons, where the match can be applied when the exigency shall occur. The military will render you all the assistance in its power for the removal.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner o Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely suitable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the Newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Dissolving Views of Peace.

It is to be hoped that, whoever were the originators of the Dissolving Views of Peace, wherein Mr. BLAIR figures so conspicuously, they are by this time satisfied as to the character of the speculation. It is hardly to be supposed that Mr. LINCOLN belonged to the set, but that he yielded to their persuasions so far as to allow them to try their hands at what has ended, as his judgment must have assured him it would end, in complete failure. It turns out that DAVIS is no more disposed now to accept the only terms on which the North will end the war, that is, unqualified submission, than at any former period. At least such is his attitude, and it is by that, not the surroundings, that he must be judged.

Mr. BLAIR is preparing a statement, or report, of the result of his labors, the points of which are understood to be: First, that DAVIS demands the recognition of the Confederacy; whereas, Mr. LINCOLN requires submission. Second, that if DAVIS appoints Commissioners of peace, a cessation of hostilities for ninety days must take place; whereas, this cessation, although the Commissioners might not, as they probably would not, arrive within a thousand miles of peace, would be of immense advantage to the rebels, at least postpone the end just so long, and score up a useless bill of expense for us from fifty to one hundred millions.

If Here the Peace Views dissolve, we trust never to take shape again, except in the permanent reality which we believe to be rapidly approaching.

Considering how the South have fought, and the resources they have displayed, it may be well not as yet to conclude that they are incapable of prolonging the war. It ought to be remembered that the leaders have every motive for prolonging the last stage, for protracting the final epoch, wherein their personal fortunes are so directly involved. In considering their ability to do this, it ought not to be forgotten that, however absolute power it will now be, it is little or no more absolute at present than though dissatisfaction exists on every side and the Southern people generally have lost confidence, the leaders have upwards of a hundred and fifty thousand men in arms; that Richmond is defended by an intrenched army that may be reinforced by nearly the entire force of the Confederacy not already there; that while there is no reasonable doubt that this force will be finally overcome, there is little or no prospect of immediate surrender. States may cease to co-operate and the great body of the Southern people may practically cease to war against the Government, yet the military power of the Rebellion, represented by the army, must be broken and destroyed, before the leaders will give up, and peace be restored.

It is this view of the case that enables us to comprehend how near we are to the close of the war. The full strength, for instance, that throws the government on its own resources as the sole means and speediest method whereby peace can be obtained. We come back, therefore, to the point that the war will cease when it is fought through to the end, and not an hour before. If for any reason it was best another view should have a trial, the failure of it only the more firmly establishes this conclusion, free from delusion or doubt.

The leaders of our armies are the only Peace Commissioners to depend on. It is to them we can look with confidence. In our judgment, we have lately been too much disposed to cultivate an acquaintance with Richmond, to strain after reports from the rebel capital, to delude ourselves with false hopes in consequence of them, as though there were a second other road to peace besides that opened by our armies. If all this has come to an end, and if the North settles back solely on its own resources, the trial illustrated by the BLAIR mission and failure, may prove to be not without its good results.

Peace in the Rebel Congress.

Last year, one day when they were enjoying an election of some kind, the Rebel authorities resolved, that after every great success of their arms, they would take the opportunity of offering terms of peace to the United States. Having waited for such an auspicious combination of their affairs, till patience ceased to be a virtue, they avail themselves of the occasion of deep depression, in all their interests, to make the proposition. Our successes, and not theirs, have elicited this action. This action is sensible and opportune.

And although their resolutions, looking towards peace, are in the inverse ratio of their military achievements—conspicuous and great, sending a thrill there is something encouraging. They are not in their usual style of braggardism and defiance.

They do not name *recognition*, as a term of peace, or even as a subject of negotiation. They do not allude to it in any form or way. This is some improvement on DAVIS' method, of insisting on it, as an *ultimatum*, to begin with—a method which necessarily precluded negotiation on the part of the government.

The general tone of their resolutions is that of deep despondency. They embody, as was to be expected, many falsities against the government, as appeals to human sympathy. And they close, as was also to be expected, with expressions of a solemn purpose, in case their peace offer is not successful, to devote the undivided energies and resources of the Confederate States to the prosecution of the war—just what they have been doing for the entire period of the contest.

This proposition, which was referred to a committee, may be an honest expression of their wish; it may be a new appeal for sympathy; it may be a submission to the stern dedemands of necessity. We wait to see how the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the rebel Congress may handle it.

Evacuation of Richmond.

In one of his numerous reports, Admiral PORTER says: "We picked up a telegram from General LEE saying that if Forts Fisher and Caswell were not held, he would have to evacuate Richmond," These forts, together with all the fortifications in the neighborhood, if not Wilmington itself, are in our hands, and the telegram of LEE discloses the vast importance of the captures. It is not impossible that those who argue that the unsuccessful raid by the rebel gunboats down the James was but to cover an important back-door movement by LEE, (who pleaded it), may be right. Concerning this, however, GRANT is doubtless well informed, and a corresponding movement by him would be heard of. It is well known that the Lieutenant General does not wish to have LEE leave Richmond, but that he should remain to be taken with the rebel capital, when, in the fullness of time, SHERMAN and the other co-operating Generals shall have swept the otherpoints and united their forces with GRANT. Although Richmond may not be evacuated, LEE, no doubt, by this time feels the power of GRANT's plans contracting around him.

PUBLISHING INCOMES.—Notwithstanding the absurd outcry against the publication of the list of income taxpayers in this vicinity, we are informed that it has proved highly beneficial to the Government revenue. We have heard the amount of increased revenue secured to the government by means of this publication estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000 in these two districts, caused by amendments of the returns, for the benefit of those who may have discovered mistakes, in the printed list, of their incomes, we would suggest a voluntary visit to the assessor's office and avoid the risk of being called on by that officer; and in this connection we would state that the penalties for false or fraudulent returns are, first, an assessment in double the amount sought to be avoided; and, second, a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Surveyor General Barr's Report.

The Annual report of JAMES P. BARR, Esq., Surveyor General of the State, exhibits a marked and gratifying improvement in the business and receipts of the Land Office over former years. From the report we learn that the number of patents paid for during the year is two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight, being about the number paid for in the previous ten years. The receipts were a fraction under ninety-two thousand dollars. In 1864, the year previous to Mr. Barr's induction into the office of Surveyor General, the whole receipts of the office did not defray more than half its expenses. But the past year has yielded the State Treasury a clear income from lands of at least eighty thousand dollars, over and abovealll the expenses of the Land Office. Mr. BARR is of the opinion that, by judicious legislation, the amount now due the State on unpatented lands, estimated at between two and three millions of dollars, might be secured to the State Treasury within the next ten years, without injury or distress to a single debtor. This he proposes can be done by taxing slightly higher unpatented lands than those that are patented, which would make it the interest of holders of unpatented lands to cancel the claims of the State upon them. Mr. BARR'S administration of the duties of Surveyor General has resulted, thus far, no less to his credit than it has to the pecuniary advantage of the Commonwealth.

"Wanted, Information."

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I observe in "Laird's Cincinnati *Detector*" the following statement, copied from a cotemporary: "A bank is organized with a nominal capital of $300,000. The sum of $100,000 is subscribed and paid in. This is invested in United States bonds, which is deposited with the Controller, and $90,000 in currency issued. *This is used indirectly*, for purchasing other bonds, and a further installment of $81,000 is obtained in currency. This is again used, and another installment of $73,000 in currency is received, and so on *ad infinitum*. Thus the bank (National) has on a *bona fide* capital of $100,000, secured and deposited bonds to the amount of $271,000, and has in circulation notes to the amount of $244,000. Put these together, and we have $515,000 standing on $100,000. Now look at the profits: Interest on bonds, equal in currency $37,940, interest on circulation at eight per cent., $14,640, total, $52,580!

* * * *

On the 24th of November, we had 584 National Banks, and since then the number has been increasing probably from half a score to a score *per diem*."

In connection with this statement the writer remarks: "Now a-days a man who does not own a bank is regarded as of little significance in financial circles," and "with our facility to multiply banks, and the *UNLIMITED* power of *self-enlargement, int isse in the banks themselves*, the only obstacle to unlimited profit will be the want of a class of men *who are not* bankers on which to operate."

Now, Mr. Editor, the writer evidently makes a supposition rather large, and yet, viewed in that light, does it not strike you that he blunders in the statement? Is the law so imperfect that $27,000 in bonds can be obtained by the ten millions handling of $100,000? Supposing a bank undertakes to reinvest in the manner described, will it not, in the end, involve its circulation just in proportion as it replaces the first, with a third issue of currency with bonds? And, if so, where would be the gain?

I am wholly unacquainted with what is termed *finance*, yet the article here quoted does not lessen my admiration of the men who imagined it. The present banking system, as at taken credulously, as it reads, the article evidently would produce just that effect, but our ladies and gentlemen will surely have enough to answer for without adding the opprobrium which would attach to the creation of men who could so far overstep the limit or scope of the law when they themselves framed.

If I understand the law aright, you or I have the option of complying with the Bank "in securing the coveted bonds; the difference will only be that which, in this country, has always characterized a corporation, or consolidation of interests, either for banking or other purposes, from that of the single adventurer in the same business or pursuits.

But, sir, I am liable to error, would you please to make the matter a little clearer to me; no doubt others, as well as myself, might derive benefit from a calm, dispassionate statement concerning the real meaning and full scope of the present banking law.

* * * *

THE DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN.—Mr. F. P. BLAIR, having utterly failed in his peace mission, and JEFFERSON DAVIS having again reiterated his ultimatum, namely that the Southern Confederacy must be recognized, or the war go on to the bitter end, it is clear that the North should at once furnish all the men and all the money required to conquer peace.

The payments of the United States Treasury on fifteen days' pay to the soldier, will be twenty millions of dollars.

To carry on the Government it has but one United States loan on the market. The 7-30s are in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The interest is payable February 15th, and August 15th. They are convertible August 15th, 1867, into a 5-20 *gold bond at par*. It is the imperative duty for all classes to subscribe to this loan. By reference to the advertisement of the Fourth National of Pittsburgh, United States Government depository, it will be seen that it will supply all purchasers with 7 30s and pay the purchaser the United States Government commission, and in addition, will now cash free of charge, the interest on coupons due February 15th, 1865.

Secretaries of the Treasury.

An article in the *Bankers' Magazine* for January states that since the formation of the Government there have been twenty-seven Secretaries of the Treasury, of whom two hailed from Massachusetts, three from New York, one from New Hampshire, seven from Pennsylvania, one from Maine, two from Maryland, three from Kentucky, two from Georgia, one from De aware, one from Tennessee, one from Connecticut, and one from Mississippi. The youngest man who ever occupied the position of head of the Government finances was Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and the oldest was George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, the former having only two years of age when he entered upon the duties of the office, and the latter sixty-eight. The position was held the longest by Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, who was appointed by President Jefferson on the 26th of January, 1802, and continued in office until February, 1814, when President Madison, at the close of his first four years, appointed G. W. Campbell, of Tennessee, as his successor. The shortest term was that of Philip Francis Thomas, who held the office only nine months. Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, appointed by James Monroe, held the office eight years. Four of the Secretaries reached the age of ninety or more years, and only two, Hamilton and Dexter, died under sixty. We give below a list of the names, in the order in which they were appointed, of those who have held the office since the formation of the government, with terms of service of each:

Names.	Service.
Alexander Hamilton	6 years.
Oliver Wolcott	5 years.
S. Dexter	2 years.
Albert Gallatin	12 years.
George W. Campbell	8 months.
Alexander J. Dallas	3 years.
William H. Crawford	8 years.
Richard Rush	4 years.
Samuel D. Ingham	2 years.
Louis McLane	2 years.
William J. Duane	1 year.
Roger B. Taney	1 year.
Levi Woodbury	7 years.
Thomas Ewing	9 months.
Walter Forward	3 years.
Caleb Cushing	Not confirmed.
John C. Spencer	1 year.
George M. Bibb	9 months.
Robert J. Walker	4 years.
William M. Meredith	1 year.
Thomas Corwin	4 years.
James Guthrie	4 years.
Howell Cobb, nearly	4 years.
Phillip F. Thomas	1 month.
John A. Dix	2 months.
Salmon P. Chase	3 years.
William Pitt Fessenden	Now in office.

THE New York *Tribune*, differing from the general view of the press, thinks that the new acquisition of the French in Mexico is "not at all menacing to us." It thinks we "have but to be patient a few years, and Emperor MAX., Duke Gwinn, and all their retinue, will vanish from the soil of Mexico." This is certainly sufficiently satisfying to all who adopt it, even if it is not the most reasonable view of the question.

THE New York *Tribune* understands that the publication of the Income Tax Lists in that city is likely to prove beneficial to the revenue. This is the universal fact, and it is belloped that Congress will make the publication compulsory.

ON THE DECLINE.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says there has been a severe fall in the prices of cotton goods in the city. Standard sheetings which two weeks ago were held at sixty cents, were sold last week at forty cents.

THE Richmond papers assert that "Wilmington is perfectly safe." So they said of Fort Fisher, and they have been equally at fault as to other movements that have gone far to knock the breath out of the rebellion.

IT is asserted, by those who profess to know, that BLAIR'S mission to Richmond was undertaken and prosecuted in the interest of certain brokers, who have "made a great deal of money." Who can say this is not the fact?

The United States Senate, on Friday, took up, but did not dispose of the House bill repealing the duty on paper. The committee are unanimous not to be opposed to legislation of this kind. They will report it back to the Senate, carrying that only to take such action in the matter as they may think proper.

Hon. Willard Saulsbury, Senator in Congress, has been re-elected by the Legislature of Delaware, for six years from the 4th of March, 1865.

General Intelligence.

The following manly and patriotic letter from Maj. Gen. Thomas to the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, will explain itself. The letter is dated Eastport, Miss., January 17:—"From an article I saw yesterday in the Louisville *Press* I am led to believe that, at your suggestion, the citizens of Cincinnati and Louisville are about to raise a sum of money for the purpose of presenting me with a suitable testimonial of their appreciation of my services since this war commenced. Whilst I am duly and profoundly sensible of the high compliment thus tendered me, and which I would greatly prefer, and, if not premature, request, that any sum which may be raised for that purpose may be devoted to the founding of a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers, and of indigent widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have lost their lives during this war. I am amply rewarded when assured that my humble services have met with the approbation of the Government and the people."

An ingenious calculator in New York has averaged the income returns in some of the wards of that city, and sums up the result in the statement that "the annual profits of our bankers are from twenty-five to one hundred thousand dollars. Our lawyers receive, in fees, from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. The importers range from six to sixty thousand. The jobbers from five to fifty thousand, while the retailers are content with incomes which vary from three to thirty thousand annually. Physicians report some incomes as high as fifteen thousand dollars, running down to fifteen hundred and two thousand dollars."

Before the rebellion, Georgia was highly prosperous, and was considered one of the richest States south of Mason & Dixon's line. In 1860, according to the United States census, the total white population was 591,550; free colored, 3,500; slaves, 462,198; Indians, 38. Total, 1,057,286. The number of male slaves was 229,193; female do, 233,005. In four years of rebellion the white population has been largely diminished. As to the four hundred and sixty-two thousand slave, it is probable that during the progress of Gen. Sherman, at least one-third have stampeded from their owners, while of the remainder fully another third have become "demoralized" and valueless.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature there has been read an act to punish frauds upon drafted men, as follows: "That if any person shall obtain or receive from any other person or persons any money, obligations or things of value, under an allegation or pretence that he or she can or will procure the release or discharge of the person so loaning or giving, or of any other person or persons from any draft or call for troops, the person so offending shall be indicted for obtaining goods or money under false pretences, and if convicted, shall pay a fine not exceeding $1000, or be imprisoned not exceeding three years."

Some of the merchant princes and millionaires of New York are contemplating a magnificent project. It is nothing more nor less than to relieve the nation of its debt by paying the whole amount $2,000,000,000 themselves. It is proposed to make them in 200,000 shares of $10,000 each, of which A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, and others, will each take fifty shares, making up at least a quarter of the whole amount in New York. The realization of such a project would place both government and citizens in a prouder position than ever before occupied or citizens occupied before.

One brigade of Sherman's army appropriated the following articles during the famous march across Georgia: Horses and mules, 114; cattle, 600 head; corn and oats, 50,000 pounds; long forage, 52,000 pounds; breadstuffs, 40,000 pounds; beans and rice, 7,100 pounds; means (consumed by men), 3,088 pounds; potatoes, 44,000 pounds; molasses, (sorghum) 20 barrels. As all of Sherman's fifty thousand lived equally in clover, the aggregate of the rebels ruined by his enormous—with a corresponding saving to our government.

The number of hogs packed in Cincinnati is estimated, upon packers' returns, at 338,000, being a deficiency, as compared with last season, of 100,000. Chicago will this year be up to 750,000 against 804,000 last year, being a falling off of about 150,000. The falling off in the whole West will fall but little short of 700,000. The number shipped East there is also a large deficiency.

The quota of Ohio, under the revised enrollment, for the call for 300,000 men is 29,027. The following are the quotas of the various districts: First, 715; Second, 1,438; Third, 1,602; Fourth, 1,627; Fifth, 1,289; Sixth, 1,339; Seventh, 1,485; Eighth, 1,063; Ninth, 1,888; Tenth, 1,807; Eleventh, 1,161; Twelfth, 1,473; Thirteenth, 1,628; Fourteenth, 1,138; Fifteenth, 1,400; Sixteenth, 1,968; Seventeenth, 1,048; Eighteenth, 1,236; Nineteenth, 1,316.

Preparations are making to have a large convention of the loyal people and refugees of Virginia, in Alexandria, on the 22d proximo. The meeting is intended more particularly to draw together the large number of loyal refugees now scattered throughout the North, and to secure a full delegation from the State for the purpo-es of consulting on matters which affect the interests of our entire loyal population.

Elizabeth Pool once bought the territory now occupied by the city of Taunton, for a peck of beans, and it is proposed to commemorate the transaction on the city seal with a picture of Elizabeth and the Indian she traded with, the motto being "Dux femina facti"—a woman the leader of the enterprise.

A bill has been reported by the Senate Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, extending, with some modification, for two years the benefit of the third section of the act of the 3d of March, 1863, in favor of applicants who had forfeited their claims through neglect.

The Finance Committee of the citizens of Boston, who contemplate the erection, in that city, of a statue of Edward Everett, invite the co-operation of the whole community in the project. On Thursday subscriptions amounting to $7,420 were secured.

Personal.

The following is Mr. Lincoln's letter to Lieutenant Governor Jacob, of Kentucky, upon the occasion of his release:—"SIR—You are at liberty to proceed to Kentucky, and to remain at large so far as relates to any cause now past. In what I now say, I decide nothing as to the right or wrong of your conduct, but act in the hope that there is less liability to misunderstanding among Union men now than there was at the time of the arrest.—Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

Mr. Deadler, Treasurer of the Sherman Testimonial Fund, in a note to the *Sale Journal*, says the first contribution (after Gen. Grant's) was made by a widow lady, who, as she presented her $25, remarked, that "as a friend and neighbor, she was proud of the name of Tecumseh Sherman, and put upon him his first clothes."

Joseph B. Welsh, of Washington county, was elected at the special election held on Tuesday last, a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Thomas Williams, Jr., of Washington county, in fixed Book vol. 134, page 224, granted and conveyed to Henry Schweitzer.

Terms made known the day of sale.

AUGUST AMMON,
Administrator of Henry Schweitzer, deceased.
HAMILTON & MORLAND, Attorneys for Admr'r.
jan-4m

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION

OF

Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio,

AND

Western Virginia.

President.....**Dr. C. G. HUSSEY.**

Vice-Presidents:

THOS. BAKEWELL, Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,
WILLIAM THAW, FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Corresponding Secretary.....*Rev. J. B. CLARK, D. D.*
Recording Secretary.....*E. H. TRISH, Esq.*
Treasurer.....*ALLEN KRAMER, Esq.*

Directors:

Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D.	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Rev. Herrick Johnston,	Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D.,
Hon. Thos. Williams,	Jos. Horne, Esq.,
Rev. W. A. Davidson,	Rev. J. S. Travelli,
Rev. G. S. Chase,	Rev. J. B. Bittinger,
Rev. W. A. Passavant,	Dr. T. F. Dale,
James Park, Jr.,	Ormsby Phillips,
Wm. Frew,	Wm. Little,
Joseph Pennock,	Josiah King,
Jas. McKnight,	Wm. M. Shinn, Esq.,
Joelah Copley, Esq.	Hon. Jas. L. Graham,
Hon. T. J. Bigham	David Robinson,
	Harvey Childs.

Donations of Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, School and other Books, and Money, to be sent to Rev. J. S. TRAVELLI, Chairman Executive Committee, at C. G. Hussey & Co.'s, No. 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. J-30-1m

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure Medicinal Liquors.
For Medicinal purposes, buy none but the best, for the common and ordinary grades of Liquors are essentially injurious.
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
Go to McCLARRA & CO'S Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, where you will also find a splendid stock of
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines,
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles. At
N. McCLARRAN & CO'S. Drug Store,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Pile Cure. jan7

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers Mechanics, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,

AND

10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of these Securities, offer to ALL ADVANTAGES to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing bet only obtain a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and important duty in thus sustaining the United States government.

The 7-30's are in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000 and FULL COMMISSION ADDITIONAL IN CASH is paid to ALL PURCHASERS, no matter how large or small the amount of Bonds purchased.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier. ja30-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 5-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
de31-3m

NOTICE—

INTEREST ON 7-30 U. S. LOAN.

Holders of **7-30** U. S Treasury Loan can now obtain cash for the Coupons due February 15th, 1865, (free of all charge by presenting them at the Fourth National Bank, U. S. Government Depository, No. 55 Market street. S. D. HERRON, Cashier.
ja30-20t

NOTICE—

To the subscribers of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY—The undersigned having been published as President of the proposed Refining company, respectfully declines the position so kindly proposed; it being impossible for him to devote the time and attention the position would require.

JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
Ja30-2t

FEDERAL OIL COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Federal Oil Company, at the office of the Company, No. 27 Wood street, on TUESDAY, the 7th da of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the transaction of important business. Stockholders are requested to attend. By order of the Board of Directors.

ja 6-3t A. B. MILLS, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASIUM.

The members, who intend to give a Gymnastic Exhibition, at Lafayette Hall, Thursday February 9th, are requested to attend at the Gymnasium Rooms, on Monday evening, 30th inst., and until the Exhibition. Prompt attendance is required. Prof. Conrad has kindly volunteered his assistance. Ja30-1t

NOTICE

is hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing Cutlery in the city of Pittsburgh, under the style of "*THE PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY.*"

SAM'L EL. MASON,
GEORGE JOHNSON,
GEORGE MARSHALL.

January 28, 1865.-30-1m

FOR SALE—

The Residence of the undersigned, on Ridge street, First Ward, Allegheny City, third door West of the Diamond common. Two houses large and commodious, with the modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; lot 50 feet 6 inches by 200 feet; fruit and ornamental trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. Apply on the premises.

Ja30-6t ISAAC MORLEY.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND

In one of the handsomest portions of the suburbs of the cities, near Jack's Run Station, and accessible by the New Brighton Road is offered for sale VERY CHEAP.

To any one seeking a spacious site for a country residence, this presents attractions because of the picturesque scenery and its nearness to Allegheny City. Apply to S. S. BRYAN,

Ja30 59 Fourth street (Richard's Building)

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK,
(Late Merchants and Manufacturers Bank.)
PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1865.

THE REGULAR DIVIDENDS

Of this Bank will hereafter be made in January and July, instead of May and November, and for this reason the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT out of the profits for December 31st, 1864, payable on and after the first of February next, to the stockholders of record at that date.

Ja3-2w JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

FRUIT TREES,

GRAPE VINES, &c.,

Parties intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds, this coming spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are of the most popular and approved kinds of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name. Visitors to the Nurseries, by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, to Edgeworth Station, twelve miles west of Pittsburgh, have time to visit the Nurseries while the train stops. Catalogues sent to applicants. Orders delivered in the city free of charge.

T. J. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
Sewickley Nurseries, Allegheny Co., Pa.
GEO. M. REED, Agent, 68 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.
jan2-lm-2w.

GRAND CONCERT

AT

EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY,

On Thursday Eve'g, Feb. 2, 1865,

By the

PUPILS OF MRS. E. SAWYER,

Assisted by a number of AMATEURS. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the principal Music Stores in this city, and at the Book Store of the Misses EASTMANS, and CLINTON, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7 o'clock—Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. ja30-MTTh

THOS. J. KEENAN. J. D. HANCOCK.

KEENAN & HANCOCK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

81 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICE AT FRANKLIN, PENNA.

Will attend promptly to all professional business committed to them, and especially to matters connected with the Oil Interest in either Pittsburg or Franklin, one of the firm being permanently located at each place.

Refer to the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Hon. JAS. M. WILLIAMS, late Chief Justice Court; Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, ex-Chief Supreme Court, Smith & Hunter; Brewer Burke & Co.; Henry H. Rogers, W. W. Ward, of White, Orr & Co.; Pittsburgh. ja 9-3t

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 11th day of March, in Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, all that certain lot or piece of ground adjoining the Bluff Reserve, in Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, being lot No. 94, in the plan of lots laid out by the Rev. Michael O'Connor, and the Borough aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the road leading along said road thirty-three feet; thence running along said road to lot No. 93 in the plan aforesaid thence along said lot 90 ft to a street parallel with said road; thence along said street thirty-three feet; thence along said property to the place of beginning, being the same lot or piece of ground which August Reinoehl conveyed to Abram S. Reigle, by his deed dated August 9th, A. D. 1853, recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Deed Book vol. 134, page 224, granted and

Terms made known the day of sale.

AUGUST AMMON,
Administrator of Henry Schweitzer, deceased.
HAMILTON & MORLAND, Attorneys for Admr'r.
jan-4m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

Corner Wood and Virgin Alley.

United States Depositary and Financial Agency.

7 3-10 LOAN.

This Bank keeps on hand for sale the 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, and takes subscriptions for the same.

This is the POPULAR LOAN—the only Government loan now in market as par—giving those who have money a safe and desirable opportunity for investment.

Two Cents a Day for Each $100.

These Notes are all dated 15th August, 1864. The interest payable semi-annually on the 15th February and 15th of August, at the rate of **7 30** per $100 per annum. At the expiration of three years (only little over two and a half now) they are exchangable into the 5-20 Gold Bonds. Commission allowed to purchasers. Interest will be paid at our Banking House

WM. E. SCHMERTZ, President.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier. ja21-6m

PROSPECTUS;

The Subscribers to this propose to form a Company, under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of Pennsylvania, with a

Capital of $60,000,

In 6,000 Shares of $10 Each,

For the purpose of

PURCHASING OIL AT PITTSBURGH

AND

REFINING THE SAME,

The Company own already the entire Tanks, machinery and buildings of the KEYSTONE OIL WORKS, situated on the corner of Pine and Boundary streets, on the bank of the Allegheny river, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Refinery is a capacity of making 250 barre's of Refined Oil per week. The facilities here presented for refining oil cannot be excelled by any refinery in the world, having a large steam pump, with pipes running from the tanks to the river, from which the oil can be pumped, without the expense of hauling. The Company will have a

WORKING CAPITAL OF $40,000,

To purchase oil and pay the expense of refining. There will be guaranteed to the subscribers

TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH.

Which will, with reasonable care in working the Refinery, pay from $1,500 to $4,000 per barrel profit, making 250 barrels per week, or on an average of 10 00 barrels per annum, which will clear in twelve months almost the entire capital.

They asks no more than a small per cent. on one of the most desirable spots on Cherry Run or Pit Hole Creek, having secured the territory for the same, which, with ordinary success, will secure an additional revenue, equal to the most paying and permanent companies. Therefore, the corporators hazard nothing in so proposing to the stockholders a most safe, reliable and profitable investment.

Books for the subscription of stock can be seen at the office of

WADE HAMPTON & CO. and
WEISENBERGER, FISHER & CO.,
Pittsburgh.

And at the office of

E. A. MARSHALL, Philadelphia.

And at the office of

STEELE & BAILEY, Pittsburgh.

Ja30

PRICES REDUCED.

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

PILLOW MUSLIN,

SHEETING MUSLIN,

DARK CALICOES.

For sale at reduced prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth street.

Ja30

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

WINTER GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

EMPRESS CLOTH selling at	$1 80,	sold at	$2 25
Do. "	1 75,	"	2 50
FRENCH MERINOS	$1 75,	sold at	$2 25
Do. "	2 50,	"	3 00
PLAID MOHAIR	75,	"	1 12
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS	10 00,	"	15 00
Do. do.	12 00,	"	17 00
CLOAKS	12 00,	"	17 00
Do.	14 00,	"	20 00

SUMMER DRESS GOODS at last year's prices.

A lot of soiled HOOP SKIRTS closing out cheap.

Ja30

JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

Jaynes' Family Medicines,	
Jaynes' Family Medicines.	
Jaynes' Alterative,	Jaynes' Expectorant,
Jaynes' Alterative.	Jaynes' Expectorant.
	Jaynes' Carminative,
Jaynes' Liniment,	Jaynes' Carminative.
Jaynes' Liniment.	Jaynes' Sanative Pills
	Jaynes' Sanative Pills.

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

Ja30

H. J. SEIBERT..... E. G. WALKER..... L. KLAUSER

L. KLAUSER & CO.,

Book and Job Printers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Corner Fourth and Market streets,

Ja23-tf *PITTSBURGH.*

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
Washington City, January 14, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, February 16, 1865.

Three Hundred Cavalry Horses

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. Terms, cash in United states currency.

JAMES A. EAKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

Ja19-2w

FOR SALE—

TWO OIL ENGINES.

Two ten horse power Engines and Boilers. One set 2½ inch. Boring Tools, by

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine Manufacturers, Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.
ja16-1m No. 137 Fourth street.

GROCERIES—

25 hhds. P. R. Sugar;
20 " Cuba do;
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee;
10 bbls. Rice;
75 lf. chests Y. H., G. P. and Oolong Tea;
50 bbls. Refined Sugars;
150 boxes Tobacco, 8's, 7's, 10's and Navy;
100 bbls. Cut and Dry Tobacco.

With a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Ja 5 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

SUNDRIES—

200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
300 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
600 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
25 bbls sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."

In store and for sale by

CHARLES B. BAISLEY,
o 29 No. 179 Liberty street.

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

fur

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

A FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the neatest and most extensive dry goods establishments in this city is that of J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. Within the past few weeks, the dimensions of their store have been largely increased, and it now will compare favorably with the largest and best adapted dry goods store in the West. They have completed new arrangements and thus increased their facilities for the accommodation of the wholesale and retail trades, which will hereafter be conducted as separate and distinct interests. By means of these great improvements, Messrs. Barker & Co. will be enabled to keep still larger and fuller stocks of everything required for dress, household use and by country merchants. In the matter of prices, the firm have such arrangements for buying cheap that they can and do, truly, sell cheap. They have buyers resident in the Eastern cities, who are entirely familiar with the wants of the Western trade and have unlimited facilities. These gentlemen are assisted by some member of the firm, who, by personal contact with their customers, has learned their exact wants. This arrangement so enables them to fill orders for such articles as are not usually kept for sale in this market, that advantage will readily commend itself to the public, which will not be slow to avail itself of the inducement presented. The feature of having resident buyers in the great dry goods marts of the East is one peculiar with Messrs. Barker & Co., and has established for them an enviable reputation for selecting rich and first-class goods at moderate prices.

In this connection, the arrangement and improvement of their store, the firm have organized a department to be devoted exclusively to the exhibitment and sale of mourning goods. In this department the selection of goods will always comprise the choicest materials and most skilful workmanship. The introduction of this new department has been necessitated from the large and rapid increase of their business; besides, the firm recognize as one of their cardinal principles that "order is heaven's first law," and that in system lies much of the success earned by successful merchants. In the dry goods business there are many departments, or rather many varieties, of goods, some of more general use, and importance than others. For instance, Messrs. Barker & Co., have a cloak department which is famous throughout the Western part of the State; they have shawl, glove, silk, dress goods, and other departments, each presided over by experienced and gentlemanly salesmen. This systematizing of the business enables the public wants to be more exactly studied, and satisfactorily attended to. And the inauguration of the mourning goods department will be found to be a great accommodation.

It is but six years ago since the senior member of the firm J. W. Barker, Esq., commenced business in our city. He opened, it is true, with a large stock of goods, of just such character as suited the tastes and wants of the community, but he soon found his establishment too limited to transact the business that so rapidly accumulated. Nearly every year in that time he has been compelled to enlarge, until now, by the recent improvements, every available inch of space in the ample building is appropriated. The requirements of the business. One of the grand secrets of Messrs. Barker's success is contained in the somewhat hackneyed and frequently abused business motto of "Large sales, small profits and quick returns." This they have adhered to to the letter, having but *one price* for every customer, and treating all alike. Another great inducement to customers is the unlimited stock of goods of all grades from which to select, the assortment constantly on hand being equal to any ordinary demands that may be made upon it. Retail buyers cannot fail to be suited.

Country merchants will find in the wholesale department of Messrs. Barker & Co. just such goods as will suit their respective localities, and the rapidly increasing trade with the surrounding country is evidence sufficient to prove the excellent advantages afforded by with the firm. They sell goods cut in lengths to suit the local demands and at the lowest cash prices. The great inducement, however, is the fact that the buyer can obtain a greater assortment for the same money than he can find in any exclusively wholesale house. As we before remarked, the firm have extra arrangements for accommodating the wholesale and retail cloak and shawl trade, each having separate departments. Their increasing cloak trade has compelled them to enlarge their manufactory, and they have now accommodations for nearly one hundred operatives. This will give some idea of the extent of their business in this line and the popularity of their manufactures.

To conclude this hastily written sketch, it is only necessary to add that Messrs. Barker & Co., are energetic, reliable, and enterprising merchants—or, as a more expressive term has it, "live business men." They are men of good taste and judgment, and present just such goods before the public as that fickle body is sure to want. They are representative men, and rank high among those merchants who contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the city. Such men deserve extensive patronage, and we are pleased to record the fact that Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, do enjoy it.

SUFFOLK HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—On Monday of last week, a horse and sleigh, the property of Mr. Mechling, was stolen from the Cochran House, in New Castle. Descriptions of the horse and sleigh were forwarded to this city and Allegheny, and a reward of fifty dollars offered for the apprehension of the thief. On Saturday, a man named John Martin called at Wilson's livery stable, in the Allegheny Diamond, and endeavored to dispose of a valuable horse, worth at least $250, for $150. The low price asked for the animal created a suspicion in the mind of Mr. Wilson that it had been stolen, and upon examination discovered that it answered the description of Mr. Mechling's horse. In order to secure the thief, Mr. Wilson consulted the bargain, and proposed to Martin that he would go with him to the Mayor's office and give him a receipt, which Martin consented to do. Upon arriving at the office, Mr. Wilson informed the Mayor of the circumstances, when Martin was taken into custody and locked up. It was ascertained yesterday that Martin had sold the sleigh and harness to parties residing near Allegheny. He will be sent to New Castle to-day.

A LUCKY MAN.—We know a certain individual who is invariably lucky at "a raffle," always getting into the forties. Some weeks ago he took a chance in a horse and won him. Having no stabling on his premises, the animal was left in a livery stable, and although "stone blind," made way with a fair allowance of oats and hay, and at the end of ten weeks the livery stable keeper's bill amounted to about the cash value of the horse. The owner, seeing he had an elephant on his hands, determined to get rid of it, got up a second raffle, took a chance himself and won. A second term of horse feeding was rendered, and a third raffle came off on Friday morning with the same result. When last seen this lucky man was making inquiry as to the value of horse skins and old horse shoes. He thinks a "clothes-horse" would be far more useful and less expensive than a blind horse which consumed above twelve dollars worth of oats, bran and hay per week.

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR LAMPS.—Since the introduction of petroleum, kerosene lamps have been universally used by families, and any information regarding their use may be considered a public benefit. Many persons, when going to bed, or when leaving the room for a short time, are in the habit of turning the wick down low in order to save a trifle of the consumption of oil. The consequence is that the air of the room soon becomes vitiated by the unconsumed oil vapors, by the gas produced by combustion, and also by the minute particles of smoke and soot which are thrown off. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that more persons are not immediately or fatally injured by breathing it. Irritation and inflammation of the throat and lungs, headache, dizziness and nausea are among its effects.

WOMAN'S LOYAL LEAGUE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Loyal League was held in the upper room of City Hall, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock. In consequence of the extreme cold weather and the icy condition of the streets, the attendance was not as large as could have been wished. Considerable business was transacted, not, however, of a nature requiring publicity. The League is represented to be in a most flourishing condition, steadily increasing in membership, and are gradually but surely accomplishing their patriotic mission.

ACCIDENT ON THE FORT WAYNE ROAD.—On Thursday night last, as the express train from Chicago, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, was passing through Massillon, the sleeping car "jumped" the track, and striking a coal train, the front platform was demolished and one side torn out of the sleeping car. The brakesman, who was standing on the platform was slightly injured. The car was brought to this city on Saturday for repair.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The 83d Wisconsin Regiment arrived in this city, from the West yesterday, and left in a special train for Washington, last evening, at seven o'clock. Two hundred sick soldiers, belonging to the 15th Army Corps, also passed through the city yesterday. These troops were hospitably entertained by the Subsistence Committee.

SENTENCES.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday morning, Joseph Sarber and Philip Sarber were fined $20 and Benjamin Sarber $50 for assault and battery; Springer Walsh and Gardner were fined $10 each, and Joseph Orr $20 for the same offense. The Court adjourned at noon, and will meet again at ten o'clock this morning.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The following Western Pennsylvania soldiers, who were confined in the General Hospital, at Annapolis, Md., on account of sickness and wounds, having recovered, have been ordered to report to their respective regiments: J. Painter, company E, 5th Cavalry; Wm. M. Smith, company E, 14th Cavalry; Samuel Sharp, company G, 63d Regt.

LIBERAL DONATIONS.—"The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," tenders its thanks to J. G. McFarland & Co., for their generous donation of one thousand bushels of coal, also to Kier, Foster & Kier, for their liberal gift of twelve hundred bushels, and to Dickson, Stewart & Co., for fifty dollars worth of coal.

THAT REPORT.—A correspondent asks what has become of the report of the Select Committee of the Firemen's Association, to whom was referred certain grave charges in relation to the proposed fire alarm telegraph? We have no knowledge of the report, but suppose it will be forthcoming shortly.

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the County Teachers' Association was held on Saturday morning at the Fourth Ward School House, Penn street, Prof. Munro in the chair. After prayer by Prof. Williams and reading of the minutes, the Rev. Mr. Benade delivered a lecture on the "Winged Horse of the Ancients, Pegassus." The object of the lecture was to expose the ignorant and absurd views of the present day, in regard to the mythology of the ancients. The speaker showed that it was contrary to reason to view in so low a light as mere sensual idolaters those who have laid the foundation of all our social civilization and all our human knowledge.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the following resolutions were introduced, and after some remarks from Profs. Burit and Eaton, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Association have heard with deep regret of the loss of our friend, and the friend of mankind, Stewart Dickson, late editor of the *Daily Dispatch*—cut down by death in the meridian of his useful life.

Resolved, That in his death his family have lost an affectionate husband and kind parent; the community, a talented, conscientious and high-minded citizen; the cause of public instruction an earnest and fearless advocate; and justice and right everywhere, a ready and able champion.

The Association then proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Prof. G. N. Munro.
Vice President—B. Jones.
Treasurer—Prof. Dickson.
Secretary—Mr. McClymonds.
Executive Committee—Profs. Burit, Titzell, Eaton, Dean and Cohen.

SIXTH WARD BOUNTY MEETING.—A large meeting of the enrolled men of the Sixth Ward was held in the School House on Saturday evening, at which the true spirit was manifested, such a spirit as must eventually lead all interested to come forward and do their duty like men. The utmost harmony of action was displayed. Many additional subscriptions were made. The ward has been systematically blocked out, and persons appointed to canvass them immediately. We feel sure that the quota allotted man to the bounty fund. As the quota of the ward is much smaller than that assigned on any former draft, if each enrolled man will pay a moderate sum, there will be no difficulty in raising the amount necessary to procure the volunteers.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Gratefully recognizing and appreciating the influence and energy shown by those gentlemen, many of whom are not liable to draft, who on the occasion of a previous call for troops worked so effectually and successfully, as President, Treasurer, Secretaries, and Executive and Enlisting Committees, of the Sixth Ward bounty fund—as well as by their liberal contributions—to it, to funds to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the Ward; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon those gentlemen and request them to act again in the same capacity as upon the former occasion."

It was also resolved, that under their leadership the Ward could and would relieve herself from the draft. The meeting adjourned until Monday evening, when it is expected those persons will be present, and which every enrolled man of the Ward should feel in duty bound to attend. By united action and a small contribution of money by each, the Sixth Ward can hold defiance to the Provost Marshal's unerring wheel, and prove her loyalty to the Government by having her representatives in the field.

We would invite the attention of our Readers, who may require anything in the drug way, to the establishment of Joseph Fleming, corner of the Diamond and Market street. It is the oldest establishment in the city, and the great secret of his extensive business is the fact that he makes it an invariable rule to keep such an extensive assortment of everything pertaining to his business, that his patrons so long, that persons visiting his establishment cannot fail to be suited. His stock of medicinal liquors, for quality and variety, cannot be excelled in the city. He has everything in the patent medicine line, and at a small advance on the manufacturer's prices. His stock of hair brushes, tooth brushes, combs are beautiful. Being a believer in the principle of quick sales and small profits, you can depend upon receiving at his establishment, on most reasonable terms. Give him a call and compare prices.

Prices of Dry Goods on Monday, January 30th, and the following week at Gardner & Schleiter's, 92 Market street: Heavy Canton Flannel, 50 cents; White, Red and Yellow Flannels, 50 cents; Heavy Twilled Flannels, 90 cents; Unpressed Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 37½ cents; Table Linens, 62½ cents; Plaid Mousselin Dress Goods, 37½ cents; Delaines, 40 cents; Coburg Cloths, 62 cents; Balmoral Skirts, $1 75; All Wool Plaids, 87½ cents; Pop Lin Poplins, 87½ cents; French Merinoes, $1 50; Black Silks, $1 50; Best Kid Gloves, $1 75; Woolen Shawls, $5 50 to $10 50; Woolen Blankets, $10 to $12 50. We will sell at the above prices for one week only.

For Rent the fine first-class Store-house, situated No. 124 Federal street, now occupied by Mrs. M. Kitchen as a millinery store. This store is suitable for a large mercantile business, having an attractive front, with large French plate show windows. It will be leased for a term of years on reasonable terms. Apply to Henry Siffmeyer, No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny city.

ITALIAN OPERA SINGERS'

LETTER.

NEW YORK, December, 1864.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS:

Having used your Pianos for some time, in public and in private, we desire to express our unqualified admiration in regard to their merits. We find in them excellencies which no other pianos known to us possess to the same perfection. They are characterized by a sweetly harmonious quality and roundness of tone, combined with an astounding prolongation of sound, most beautifully *blending* notes and *equalizing the octave*, so as to leave but little nothing to be desired. Indeed, we have never met with any instrument, even the most celebrated manufactories of Europe, which have given us such ENTIRE SATISFACTION, especially as regards their *exquisite qualities for accompanying the voice*, and keeping in tune for so long a time as your Pianos; and we therefore cheerfully recommend them before *all others* to students of vocal music and the public generally.

Max Maretzek, Director.	D. B. Lorini, Soprano.
Marcus Hall, Tenor.	Carozal Zucchi, Pr'donna.
M. Bertini, Baritone.	E. D'Angeri, Contralto.
C. Bassi, Tenor.	Jennie Van Zandt, Sopra.
Wm. Winnich, Bass.	De Alvelo, Conductor.

A splendid stock of

STEINWAY'S PIANOS,

For sale at

H. KLEBER & BRO.'S,

122 Wood Street,

Ja28 SOLE AGENTS.

TRIUMPHANT

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Steinway's Superior to All Others.

Testimonials from the Most Distinguished Artists.

NEW YORK, December, 1864.

The Piano Fortes, GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, manufactured by Messrs STEINWAY & SONS, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is scarcely possible for us to add anything to their just fame.

Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other Piano known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are: Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. This peculiarity is found exclusively in the STEINWAY PIANO, and together with the matchless precision, elasticity and promptness of action, always characterizing these instruments, as well as their unequaled durability under the severest trials, is most surprising, and claims at once the admiration of every artist. We, therefore, consider the "Steinway" Pianos in all respects by far the best instruments made in this country or Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion about the pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce Messrs. Steinway & Son's Pianos, both Grand and Square, INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO THEM ALL.

S. B. Mills,	John M. Puttison,
Robert Hoffman,	Geo. W. Morgan,
Robert Goldbeck,	(Organist Grace Church),
William Mason,	Alfred H. Pease,
(Son of Dr. Mason,)	Max. Maretzek,
F. L. Ritter,	(Director Italian Opera),
Henry C. Timm,	Carl Durgman,
Theo. Eisfeld,	(Dir. N. Y. Acad. M. I.),
(Director of Philharmonic Concerts.)	Theo. Thomas.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26, 1864.

It gives me pleasure to endorse all that is said in praise of "Steinway's" Pianos by Messrs. Mills, Hoffman, Goldbeck, Mason and others.

My profession, unlike theirs, calls me to use the Pianos of various makers, many of which are excellent, but those made by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS are, in my opinion, superior to all others.

C. ANSCHUTZ.

Ja25-4

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

GENTLEMEN: A card signed by a person, named J. M. Hoffmann, piano dealer of your city, to us wholly unknown, appeared in your paper of the 6th inst., assailing us in a most unwarrantable, ungentlemanly manner and unmistakably pointing to bribery as the cause of our lately expressed preference for the "Steinway" pianos; we feel it a duty which we owe alike to ourselves and the public to indignantly repel this outrage upon our characters as men of honor and veracity.

Not wishing to gratify the evident desire of said individual for an opportunity to thrust himself and the pianos he sells upon the notice of the community, we without further comment upon his low insinuations, desire to state for the information of the public, that we are ever ready to acknowledge merit in pianos wherever it exists, and upon being solicited, have signed certificates for several piano makers, deeming it our duty to encourage them in their efforts at improvement, especially believing, in whose instruments we found promising and recommendable qualities, but we here expressly repeat and declare, that we have for years and do now consider the "Steinway" pianos the best made in this country or Europe, not only are them exclusively at our public performances, but also in our families, recommending them always to our friends and the public in preference to all others.

Permit us to remark, in conclusion, gentlemen, that the concern which finds it necessary to resort to such contemptible means, (as this said Hoffmann's is), in order to gain notoriety, must indeed be at a very low ebb.

Yours, respectfully,

S. B. MILLS,	
WM. MASON,	
THEODORE THOMAS,	
CARL WOLFSOHN,	
F. L. RITTER,	
ROBERT HELLER,	

Caution.—The undersigned are the exclusive agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania for the sale of the celebrated Steinway pianos. All pianos, therefore, bearing the name of Steinway & Sons, N. Y., which are offered for sale by any other music dealers, must necessarily be "second hand," as the Messrs. Steinway & Sons will not, under any circumstance, permit any "new" pianos of theirs to pass through any other hands than ours.

H. KLEBER & BRO.

☞For additional local see first page.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof. Office Depot Hotel, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ IT IS WELL TO GET CLEAR of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid yourself of it the first forty eight hours—the proper remedy being *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant*. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ja30-M Ws

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give a fine satisfactory.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of any Dye usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, Chemist and Agent.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE ..... Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

Monday Evening, Jan. 30th, first appearance of MASTER ARNOLD, the Great Statue Artiste. First appearance of JOHNNY HART.

First appearance of
JAKE WALLACE,
Comedian and Dancer. First appearance of
M. GEORGE DERIOUS,
the Wonderful Gymnast, late of Rivers & Derious Circus. First appearance of
MR. H. J. RAYNOR,
Late of Sanford's Minstrels. First appearance of
MR. ALBERT BEEBE,
Late of the Baltimore Theatre. All appear to-night.

Also,
THE CORPS DE BALLET
And the
MAMMOTH STOCK COMPANY
In an Original Programme of
UNEQUALLED EXCELLENCE.

ap3-tf

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for six nights only of the celebrated lyric artiste,

VESTVALI. VESTVALI. VESTVALI.

THE MAGNIFICENT,

and in a opportunity of a most powerful new play; in which she has secured the enviable title of the greatest artiste of the age

THIS EVENING, the great play of

GENEVA (Or, THE MAID OF GENOA!)

Geneva, the Hebrew Mother ..... Vestvali,
To conclude with
THE LOST CHILD.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

First appearance of the dashing

LOUISE ELMORE,
LOUISE ELMORE,
LOUISE ELMORE.

Assisted by the greatest

COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Prices as before.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills neatly and expeditiously posted in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to (having their orders at the "Commercial" office.) Rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja23-1y

INSURANCE.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office N. E. cor. Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

CHARTER..... 1848..... PERPETUA
CASH CAPITAL ..... $250,000.

Insures against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation.

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Gilles Dallet,	Oliver McClintock,
Robert M. Kirk,	Richard S. Ward,
William Craig,	William Mackeown,
William P. Creson	John M. Neal.
S. Hough Gray,	
James M. Smith,	
Abraham S. Wolf.	

HENRY L. ELDER, President.
JOHN M. NEAL, Vice President.
S. HENRY KEMBLE, Secretary. ja23-1y

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant's & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in this community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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George Darsie,	Charles J. Clarke,
Campbell Herron,	Thos. McKane.
C. W. Ricketson,	
de24-1y	WM. P. HERBERT, Secy.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block,

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOTE, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	John D. McCord,
U. G. Hussey,	Captain Adam Jacobs,
Charles Childs,	R. R. Stebbins,
Captain P. C. Gray,	Captain Wm. Dean,
John Irwin, Jr.,	J. J. Mcgaffey
R. J. Farnestock.	Robert H. Davis.

ja23-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

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JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANEMAN,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	CLARKSON LOVE,
W. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARNOLD.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864 ..... $11,000,000
Annual Income, over 2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (12 years,) over 5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Eaton, J. H. Mcford, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore. *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

jy18-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

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JAMES LORIMER, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
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SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY FERGUSON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

selely P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION

On November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	120,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	32,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	20,041 25
Office Furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 94
Cash on hand	21,536 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 28
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. R. COPELAND, }
WM. H. SMITH, } Auditing Committee.
J. K. MOORHEAD, }

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, | Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH, | C. G. HUSSEY,
W. R. COPELAND, | JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS, | NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no5-2m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1855, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT B. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BRADDOCK,	A. K. McCLURG,
Office Furniture	SAMUEL REA.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given. no6-3m

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Stocks, Gold, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to Orders in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnished by letter information when desired. 6m-31aw

JOHN H. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. oct7-1y

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A. D. REINEMAN, Pres't.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Interest commences on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, as one hundred dollars is $2 a year interest, payable semi annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 at the option of the holder of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

Office, 55 Market street.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

BOWERY SALOON.—No. 45 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

sept-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER.

No. 114 Fourth street

M. WHITMORE. C. H. WOLFE. G. J. DUFF. L. B. S.

WHITMORE, WOLFE, DUFF & CO.,

(Sign of the Anvil) Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jan11

CLOTHING.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

Wholesale and Retail,

IN

CLOTHING!

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, &c.,

to be had at the newly opened store of

N. GROSSMAYER,

No. 47 Fifth street,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

Where the largest and best assortment is always kept. All grades, from the lowest to the finest, can be found there in great variety, and are retailed at New York wholesale prices. Call, one and all, to examine our stock, the largest ever brought to this market, and convince yourselves of the truth of the facts above referred to. ja18

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by no6 JAMES BROWN, 18 Wood street.

RAILROADS.

1864 **THE PITTSBURGH,** 1864

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leaving Pitts. For Chicago.	For Cleveland.	For Wheeling & Steubenville.
Express ..... 2:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express ..... 2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
Mail ..... 8:00 p. m.		
Fast Line ..... 3:00 p. m.		4:30 a. m.

For New Castle and Erie ..... 6:50 a. m.

Returning, Arrives in Pittsburgh:

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2:30 a. m., 8:30 p. m., 9:45 p. m., 2:00 a. m.
P. & C. R. R. ..... 2:10 a. m., 9:25 p. m., 9:00 p. m.
Accommodation Express from Rochester ..... 6:30 p. m.
For N. Brighton ..... For New Castle ..... For Beaver ..... 9:00 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 8:40 a. m. 12:00 m. 4:30 p. m. 5:40 p. m. Returning, Arrive in Allegheny. P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 9:45 p. m. C. & P. R. R. ..... 9:00 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Ticket Agent.
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSATT, Superintendent.
Allegheny City.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.
oct29

1864 **WINTER ARRANGEMENT** 1865

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

FAST MAIL daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 a. m., stopping at principal stations and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains for Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R. Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 12:00 noon, stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Ebensburg and Cresson, S. R. Hollidaysburg, Branch R. R. Tyrone and Clearfield, and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville intersection, with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:25 P. M., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Alto

M. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

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U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
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And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ap10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, Pres. | R. PATRICK, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 28, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 6s of 1881	109 00	.....
U. S. 6-20	107 00	.....
U. S. Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	212 00	220 00
Connellsville	93¾	95
Steubenville Scrip (contract)	.....	82 00
Butler county 6s	70 00	.....
Monongahela Navigation Co	.....	46 00
Connellsville R. R.	11 50	12 50
Connellsville R. R., (fnst.)	12 50	.....
Pitts. & Steubenville Railroad Co.	.....	10 00
Exchange Bank	.....	77 00
Citizens' Bank	.....	86 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	70 00	75 00
Mechanics' & Manufacturers'	.....	79 00
Manchester Savings	.....	50 00
Acme Oil	.....	25 00
Columbia Oil	.....	80 00
Fleming and Blood Farm	.....	4 00
Phillips	.....	4 50
Pit Bank	.....	10 00
Germania	.....	5 50
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 05	1 06
El Dorado	.....	1 87½
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	.....	1 70
Ohio Valley	.....	1 40
Cherry Run Central	1 90	2 00
Peak Creek	.....	25 00
McAboy	1 00	.....
Oil Bank	.....	90 00
Stanley	1 10	1 20
Shells	.....	80
Revere	.....	60

SALES AT BOARD.

(30 Shares	Bank of Pittsburgh	70 00
100 "	Cherry Run Central	2 00
200 "	Cherry Run & Pit Hole	1 06
500 "	Federal	99

SALES AFTER BOARD ON 27TH.

1,000 5-20's		108 75
1000 "		109 25
500 "		109 50
200 Shares	Cherry Run & Pit Hole	1 05
500 "	McAboy	1 05

SATURDAY, January 28—P. M.

The past week has been the most active one in stocks which we have had recently. The amounts almost equalling the palmy days when Thurston's Evening Exchange was first opened.

Oil stocks are, of course, the main feature, and the fortunate streaks which some of them have had, has advanced the prices of nearly all on the list more or less, according to their proximity to the territory of the companies which have got good wells.

—Bank, Insurance and other stocks have also been more active, but not at advanced prices; the indications rather seem to be towards lower prices, probably induced by holders selling out, to invest in oils.

—Railroad stocks are lower generally. It is thought they will be the first to feel the effect of a cessation of the war, and that our Western roads and their Eastern connections will suffer by the reopening of the trade on the Mississippi River. Our local railroads will be affected sympathetically. Monongahela navigation on the contrary would necessarily be benefitted, as its trade will increase largely with the opening up again of the Southern market, to say nothing of the probability of the oil in that region adding to its traffic.

—The transactions at the People's Stock Exchange this evening, foot up twenty-four thousand shares sold, and most of the sales were at a slight advance above the prices in the beginning of the week. The market closed decidedly firm. The offerings were numerous, and thousands of shares were held against good bids, which the holders are sure to do better with next week. Many purchasers of Cherry Run and Pittsburgh the previous evening, did not seem to follow up the market for that Stock, and there were comparatively few sales made. Cherry Run and Pit Hole led off at a lively rate, and there was a general unloading on the part of original subscribers, which was doubtless influenced in part by the near approach of the last grace day for them to take up their receipts. This Company has declared a dividend of two per cent. payable on and after the 8th. Its affairs are in excellent hands, and there need be no fears about the territory belonging to it not being vigorously developed.

And besides, what is of greater importance to the holders of oil stocks, in this company we are certain that whatever money is realized from the sale of oil belonging to it will be scrupulously given in the dividends, *so that all the stockholders shall share alike.*

—The following list of sales this evening will indicate the prices as well as the more active stocks:—

500 Shares	Cherry Run Central			$2 05
1000 Shares	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh			1 80
200	do	do	do	1 70
200	do	do	do	1 68
200	do	do	do	1 67
200	do	do	do	1 68
200	Cherry Run and Pit Hole			1 08
200	do	do	do	1 08
200	do	do	do	1 08
200	do	do	do	1 08
1000	do	do	do	1 08
200	do	do	do	1 05
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
400	do	do	do	1 05
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 05
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 05
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 06
200	do	do	do	1 05
200	Federal			98
100	"			1 00
200	"			1 00
200	"			1 00
200	Fleming & Blood			8 25
600	Horseneck			70
400	Oil Creek & C. R.			3 95
100	"	"		4 00
100	"	"		4 00
1000	Revenue			1 55
100	Ritchie			1 10
100	"			1 10
200	"			1 10
200	"			1 10
200	"			1 10
200	"			1 10
200	"			1 10
200	"			1 10
100	Ross			1 72½
200	"			1 74
100	Pearl, new			3 75
400	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run			1 05
200	"	"	"	1 06
200	"	"	"	1 06
100	"	"	"	1 06
100	"	"	"	1 07
200	"	"	"	1 07
1000	"	"	"	1 07
800	"	"	"	1 07

—The following are the closing prices of other Stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Bank of Pittsburgh	70 00	75 00
Exchange	75 00	.....
Allegheny Gas	.....	37 00
Banner	80	87½
Bergen	.....	5 00
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	.....	2 00
Caldwell	6 25	7 00
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	95	1 05
Culbertson Run	1 75	2 00
Duke Creek	15 00	25 00
Etna Oil	.....	90
El Dorado	1 75	1 90
Fuller Reserve	95	1 10
Glen City	.....	90
Linden	.....	5 00
Meadow	.....	1 00
Merchants	50	55
McAboy or Cherry Run	1 05	1 10
National	1 25	1 45
Oil City and Pittsburgh	.....	2 00
Peak Petroleum	3 75	4 00
Union Lubric	91	1 00
Whitely Creek	1 00	1 25

—The Eagle Oil Company, of Philadelphia, have made the fine strike of a fifty-barrel well on the McCrea Farm, above the mouth of Pit Hole Creek, on the Allegheny River. The strike has made considerable inquiry, within a day or two, for Culbertson Run, the stock of which is owned here, and immediately adjoins the Eagle. As numerous inquiries have been made relative to the company, we would inform persons interested that this company has one hundred and twenty-two acres in fee simple, one hundred and sixty-five rods river front and a capital of $150,000, developing fund $25,000; one well pumping ten barrels of oil per day, and two other wells going down. They have three engines at work.

The Fourth National Bank, of this city, reports the amount of United States Loans sold by it, during the past five days, to foot up the large sum of $126,950, which added to what has been previously reported, swells the sum to $1,413,800. This bank pays full commission on all purchases made through it of United States bonds.

Boston Mining Stocks.

January 28.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Central	23½	24	Rockland	.....	11
Franklin	23½	24	French Creek	.....	.....
Hancock	19½	20	Minnesota	.....	25
Lyons	9½	10	Copper Falls	.....	30
Pittsburgh	14½	15			

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, January 30, 1865.

BUSINESS.—The market continues inactive. The leading articles being restricted no particular improvement need be looked for before the early part of the next month. The present severe cold weather has not been without its effects on trade, especially on the receipts of produce. The stock of grain in the market was not large, whilst the decline in produce generally in the leading Western cities has been heavy. The effect, in our market, on certain articles has been barely perceptible—whilst our merchants are not as fast people they can at all times be relied on as the most substantial. On the wharf a large degree of inactivity was perceptible. We have steamers in abundance with a fair amount of freight to go forward, but until we have a change of weather matters will have to remain in their present shape. Our steamboat men are anxiously waiting their time, when that comes round business will open up in earnest. There are a number of boats at the wharf that have the principal portion of their cargo on board. Among the first to leave will be the Olive, for St. Louis, Argonaut, for Cincinnati, and the Pilgrim for Nashville. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The supply on the market at present is not large, a choice article being obtained with great difficulty. Among the sales were 25 barro's at $3 50, and 40 barrels at $3 75@$4 per barrel.

FLOUR—The market was not active, and buyers were endeavoring to establish lower prices, holders generally, not feeling disposed to give way, hence the sales reported were only in a small way to meet the wants of the home trade. Among the transactions were the following: Sales of 100 bbls Extra Family at $10 90@11; sales of 50 bbls not a favorite brand, at $10 75; 30 bbls. do, at $10 50; 75 bbls, from white wheat, at $10 90@11; 50 bbls, do, at $10 75@11. The demand was confined principally to the better qualities. Superfine was not inquired for. The week's receipts were limited, and the market was firmer at the close.

GRAIN—The market could not be called active, the demand being principally for lots to meet the wants of the home market. Prices have undergone no particular change. Corn was more fancied; prices ruled in favor of holders. Sales 1 car Ear at depot, at $1 30. Later in the day 1 car sold at $1 33. Oats were rather better and holders were inclined to demand 90c from store; 500 bushels changed hands at this figure. From first hands 85c would be a fair figure. Barley is coming in more freely. Brewers pay $1 70 for Spring and $1 80 for Fall. We hear of sales for some time past has been limited at, Red, $2 00@2 10. White, $2 15 per bush. Rye—the last sale reported was at $1 45 per bush.

HAY—The market was steady but not active. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sold 10 loads at the scales at $40 00@45 00 per ton. Baled was unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was steady but not very active. Apples—sales 30 bush at 11½c per lb. Cherries—sales 4 bbls with pits at 14c per lb.

QUAILS—The market continues in fair supply; sales 6 doz at $3 ₰ doz.

CHEESE—The market has been steady, with a fair local demand; sales 20 boxes choice at 24c, and 40 do Cesian Reserve at 22c.

BEANS—The market was quiet, with sales of 3 bbls at $3.

VENISON—The season is far advanced; sales of 6 hind quarters at 30c ₰ lb; 6 fore do, at 12½c.

APPLE BUTTER—We note sales of 6 kegs, at 90c ₰ gal.

PEARL ASH—The market was not active; sales 5 tons, from store, at 13c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The demand is improving; sales of 9 bbls at 34@35c.

BACON—The market was quiet, with a regular trade demand; shoulders, sales of 1,200 lbs at 21 @21½c; sides at 22@22½c, and sugar cured hams at 24c.

LARD—Was quiet; sales in a small way, at 23½c.

BUTTER—The receipts about keep pace with the demand; we note sales of 6 bbls of roll at 44@47c

WHISKY—The market was unsettled; prices were nominal.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, January 30, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND A. V. R. R. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, AND FROM JAN. 1ST TO DATE.

	Allegheny River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday	Jan. 23	153	153
Tuesday	" 24	647	647
Wednesday	" 25	734	734
Thursday	" 26	118	118
Friday	" 27	65	65
Saturday	" 28	50	50
Total for week		1,767	1,767
Since January 1		4,708	9,400	14,108

The oil market has presented no particular feature worthy of special notice. The small amount of crude oil on hand has tended to hold up the present prices. On the other hand the Allegheny River has remained closed, hence all the oil that remained on hand to operate with being a few parcels that had remained unsold. The Eastern markets continue quite dull. The unsettled state of the gold market has been felt materially in the East, and dealers refuse to take hold unless at a decline in prices. The holders of crude in our market have been a fortunate people. They have generally managed to dispose of their stocks when the market was in a flourishing condition. They have made quick sales and light profits. Their stocks have been disposed of, their hands are now clear to enter the market on the opening of the navigation, and if oil is sold at a decline, they will be on hand. Our reports from the "Oil country" represents the markets steady. The difficulty of shipping being the principal drawback. Prices at the wells and the mouth were unchanged. In this market Crude may be quoted at 37@42c, without and with packages. Refined Bonded at 65@66c. Free at 85@86c. Naphtha at 20@22c for Bonded, and 40@44c Free, as per quality. There was an increased demand for these products. Tar was held firmly at $7 62@7 87 per barrel, as per quality.

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The stock in this market has been reduced to a few lots of Tank Oil. The only transaction reported was 1,000 bbls at 41c, packages included, taken from tank. Frank Lin Hall was in bid at 42c without packages.

REFINED OILS—Holders on Saturday were firm, and were not disposed to give way, the limited supply in this market being in their favor. The nominal rates were Bonded at 65@ 66c; Free at 85@86c. These prices are above those of New York.

TAR—Holders were firm, with a fair inquiry. Small sales were made at $7 62@7 87½ per bbl, but not to any extent.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Dilworth & E, 284 barrels of refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F, 112 barrels of tar, for New York.

Sill & Co, 40 barrels of benzine, for New York.

Champion Co, 38 barrels of refined, for Pittsburgh.

Forsythe Bros, 40 barrels of refined, for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 50	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 75	to	1 80	"
Alcohol 88 6-0	4 60	to	4 65	gal.
" 98 6-0	4 85	to	4 70	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 40	"
Ammonia Carb	40	to	45	"
" Aqua ff	16	to	18	"
Annotta	65	to	75	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	13	b
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
" Soda	8½	to	9	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 50	to	1 60	"
Bay Rum	6 25	to	6 50	gal.
Bark Chichona, Red	2 75	to	2 85	lb.
" Pale	75	to	90	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" German	9	to	11	"
" E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 10	to	1 15	"
Blue Vitriol	23	to	24	"
Borax, Refined	50	to	58	"
Brimstone Roll	7½	to	8½	"
" Flor Sulphur	12	to	13	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 35	"
" English	2 90	to	3 00	"
Camphor Refined	1 55	to	1 60	"
Cantharides	2 65	to	2 70	"
Cassia in Mats	1 12	to	1 18	"
Chambomiles, German	75	to	80	"
" Roman	25	to	30	"
Chloroform	2 85	to	2 90	"
Cloves	65	to	70	"
Cochineal	2 90	to	3 00	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 50	case
Copperas	9 00	to	9 50	bbl.
Cream Tartar	60	to	63	lb.
Cubebs	1 00	to	1 10	"
Cudbear	45	to	75	"
Emery Etg	16	to	18	"
Ether Sul, Spirits of	1 50	to	1 60	"
" Sulphuric	1 50	to	1 60	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	55	to	65	"
" Italian	75	to	78	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6½	"
Galls Leaves	1 27	to	1 30	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	78	"
" " White	90	to	1 10	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	1 15	to	1 25	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" Flake	1 25	to	1 40	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	95	to	1 00	"
Indigo Manilla	1 90	to	2 10	"
" Spanish float	2 00	to	2 20	"
Iodine Resublimed	5 00	to	5 25	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 70	to	1 75	"
Madder	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 65	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S F	1 75	to	1 80	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 25	to	11 50	₰ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 20	to	2 30	lb.
Oil Bergamot	12 00	to	14 00	"
" Castor	3 85	to	4 00	gall
" Cinnamon	8 25	to	8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 25	to	7 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 75	to	4 00	gall
" Lavender	8 00	to	8 50	₰ lb
" Lard, City	2 10	to	2 15	gall
" " Cincinnati	2 18	to	2 20	"
" Linseed	1 68	to	1 70	"
" Neatsfoot	1 75	to	1 80	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" " Quarts	9 25	to	16 00	₰ doz
" " Pints	5 00	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	8 50	₰
" Peppermint	6 75	to	7 25	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 00	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm genuine	3 25	to	3 50	gall.
" Tanners	1 50	to	1 75	"
" Whale W B	1 90	to	2 00	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50	₰ lb.
Opium, Turkey	16 00	to	16 50	"
Pepper, Black	53	to	55	"
Pepper African Cayenne	73	to	78	"
Phosphorus	2 50	to	2 50	"
Plaster Paris, calcd	5 50	to	5 50	bbl
Potass Bi chromate	35	to	36	lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to	1 25	"
" Iodide	7 00	to	7 50	"
" Prussiate Yellow	75	to	80	"
" Red	1 85	to	1 70	"
Precipitate Red	2 40	to	2 50	"
" White	1 60	to	1 70	"
Putty	7¾	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	8 70	to	8 75	oz.
Rowin Jobi or (Jso Sis)	82 00	to	85 00	lb.
Root Gentian	20	to	25	"
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	48	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pv'd	7 70	to	7 80	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	4 00	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	28	to	30	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	65	to	70	"
" Senega	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6¾	to	7¾	"
" Soda	6	to	7	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	"
" Canary	10 50	to	11 00	bus.
" Cardamon	4 75	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	4 50	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11	to	12	"
Soda Caustic	13½	to	14¾	"
Soap Castile	30	to	32	"
" White	44	to	47	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	35	to	38	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	48	to	53	oz.
Terra Japonica	5	to	6	lb
Turpentine Spts	2 50	to	2 75	gall
Turmeric	50	to	65	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 00	gal.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Venitian Red	6¾	to	7¾	lb.
White Lead Pure	19	to	20	"
" Fancy B'ds	9	to	18	"
White " Dry	17	to	20	"
Red " Dry	17	to	20	"
Whiting	4¾	to	5	"
Litharge	19	to	20	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	13	to	15	"
" French	17	to	18	"

New York Petroleum Market.

The market for all kinds has ruled buoyant and firm during the week, and, owing to the great material advance in gold, prices are higher. Crude sold to a fair extent on Wednesday and Thursday at 45 cents, but on Friday the demand diminished 47½ yesterday, which greatly restricted transactions. Refined, in bond, has been in fair export and speculative request, and taking into consideration the smallness of the stock and the paucity of receipts, the amount of business done is fair, though restricted by the extreme views of holders. Free has met in fair demand, and with a small stock, the market has ruled very firm, and prime lots are held at extreme figures. Naphtha is less active and scarcely so firm. The sales for the three days comprise 3,800 bbls, Crude 40@44 gravity, from the spot, at 44@47 cents—nearly all at 45, closing firm at 47; 3,000 do, for delivery in all next month, 44½@46, S. O.; 1,000 do for March, 44½@46, B. O.; 1,000 do Refined, in bond, for immediate delivery, 64½@65, closing firm at 67; 500 do for March, 66, B. G.; 7,000 gallons in tin, 84@90; 3,800 bbls, free, 82½@84—closing at 87@88; and 100 do Refined Naphtha, 68 gravity, 50½. Residum may be quoted $10 50. By some transposition of our figures, there was an error made in the receipts of this year, which we have corrected below:

Receipts at New York since 1st January—

1865	bbls 38,841	1864	bbls 45,216
Exported same time	1865		1864
From New York	gals 415,047		1,144,965
Other Ports	88,501		220,875
Total	gals 503,550		1,365,840
Same time			gals 2,905,763

[Shipping List].

New York Mining Stocks.

January 28.

COPPER STOCKS.

	Offered.	Asked.
Bedford	1	.....
Boston	.....	3½
Caledonia	10	.....
Canada	¾	1
Cleveland	.....	.....
Evergreen Bluff	12½	14½
Flint Steel River	11	12
Hilton	.....	2½
Knowlton	.....	6½
Mendota	4¾	9
Merrimac	.....	4
Norwich	8½	9
Ogima	.....	8
Pittsnagon	.....	2½
Penn	.....	22
Roekland	.....	12

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather *Reporter*, says: The market has been unsettled, owing, in a great degree, to the decline in gold, and but little has been done in the way of trade. Business thus far this month will compare favorably with that of last year. There have been but few purchasers from abroad, and sales have been principally confined to the city and State trade. Manufacturers and jobbers are well supplied with seasonable goods, and will be ready to meet their customers in February with ample stocks. Prices remain unchanged.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

The market for this staple is stagnant and dull, and prices unsettled and in favor of the buyers, who are not disposed to operate at the decline, and we quote Anthracite Pig nominally at $43@55 for the three numbers, cash, at which figures it is freely offered. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig to establish prices. Blooms and Boiler Plates are also quiet, and manufactured Iron generally very inactive at previous rates.

New York Iron Market.

While gold ruled at a low point, 150 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig sold at $56, but since the rise, $58@59 is demanded; 50 tons sold to arrive at $57; No. 1 American may be quoted at $55, without sales. 200@300 tons No. 2 Foundry brought $52 50; and some No. 1, extra, $65. We note besides, 150 tons American Refined Bar at $160, less 5 per cent., cash; and we understand 2,000 tons American Rails have changed hands at $110 cash.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Pittsburgh, Paper Manufacturing Co, 1274 bdls paper; E B Matthews 100 bdls broom corn; Williams & Co, 5 pkgs mdse; A Lepart, 12 pkgs dried apples; J Rhodes, 181 sks barley; Schomaker & L, 17 sks oats; D Fawcett & Co, 184 sacks barley; Nimick & Co, 20 tons metal; Noble & A, 97 sks wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—W. P. Rice, 1 car sait; J. Painter & Co., 1 car brick; O. & B. Martin, 1 car stone; G. Lowell, 41 bags rye, 12 do flour.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—A H Childs, 2 sks flax; E Edmunson & Co, 10 bgs feathers; Rea & Co, 99 bbls flour; J S Illsworth, 12 kegs shot; McKee & Bro, 250 kegs lead; E D Dithridge, 50 do do; J Y McLaughlin, 270 green hides.

SHINGLES—

100,000 for sale by

JAMES BOYD, 59 Wood street

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 29.

The New York Railroad stock market is steady, but less active. The rise in gold has helped the upward movement and many outside persons have come in during the heavy decline in stocks. The Government list was all strong and better; on 5-20s the demand is fair and the recent fall has induced a large business for investment. State bonds quiet and steady. Coal and miscellaneous stocks firm and better in some instances. The gold market was kept up this forenoon on a story of Blair's failure in his mission to Richmond. In the evening it began to fall, the combination evidently being broken, the decline was assisted by favorable military news. Stocks were quiet at the Petroleum Board; sales of Excelsior at 13c; Germania, 95c; High Gate, 98c; Buchanan Farm, $1 99; Allen Wright, $10 00; United States, $51 50; Cherry Run, 90. Petroleum market more active and excited, prices better; sales of crude at 47@48c; refined, in bond, at 67@83c; do free, at 86@88c.

Gold operators are predicting to-night that gold will be kept up to-morrow to enable the bull combination to sell out. The combination included the heaviest operators who bought all the cash gold offered at any figure. The movement commenced when the market stood at 204. To-night it is 212@220, and sold out the last night at 215 and upwards, but all did not succeed in getting out.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.

The bull clique who tossed gold up last night, still controlled the market this morning, but at the close there was a downward tendency, depening at 210½, the price dwindled down to 215.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.

Petroleum firmer at 46½c. for crude; 67c. for refined, in bond, and 88c. for free. Crude for February 50c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet at 109¾@109⅝. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 210, declining to 205¾, and closing at 210¼. The steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool to-day, carried out $268,000 in specie. Government stocks a shade firmer. New York Central, 108½; Erie, 75½; Hudson, 108½; Reading, 105½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 65¾; Illinois Central, 117; Pittsburgh, 86; Rock Island, 98; Northwestern, 58¾; do preferred, 83¾; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 27¾; Cumberland, 45¾; Maryland, 31. Market steady. Gold during afternoon call, and at the close of the report was selling at 215¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.

Cotton very firm at 80c for middling. Flour—State and Western 10@15c better at $8 65@9 75 for extra State; $10 80@11 05 for extra round-hoop Ohio; $11 40@12 for trade brands. Market very dull and unsettled. Wheat 2@4 cents better; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $2 20; good amber Michigan, $2 40; very choice do, $2 42. Rye quiet. Barley more active, but rather more steady at $1 85@1 85 for mixed Western. Oats quiet at $1 05@1 06¾. Pork unsettled and lower for old mess, $37 75@38 for new mess; $36@36 50, 1863 and 1864, for mess, cash and regular way, closing at $36 50 @36 62½ for prime, and $30@36 00 for prime mess; also 200 lbs new mess for February, sellers' and buyers' option, at $38 50 @39; 1,250 bbls, 1863-64 mess, or February, buyers' option, at $37; and 500 bbls prime mess, March, at $37 25, buyers' option. Beef steady at previous prices. Dressed hogs firm at 15¾@16c for western, the latter rates heavy. Bacon quiet. Lard firm and quiet at 19@20¼c, and tancy lots at 23½@23¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 28.

There was no change in the flour or wheat market. Corn dull, but not lower. Oats firmer and the price tending upwards; none was for asked and none offered. Rye firm at $1 33@1 35. Barley steady. Whisky quiet at $2 20, but firm. Provisions quiet, and rather dull, and there was but little done. Sales held at former rates. Bulk meats dull and unchanged, no change in groceries, market generally dull. Gold at 212@214, and irregular.

River Matters.

THE RIVER.—Navigation continue suspended to all points. And from present appearances is likely to continue so for some time. There are several boats at the landing that will take their departure as soon as the ice will permit.

Cincinnati—Saturday's *Commercial* says: The river has risen 12 inches during the 24 hours ending last night, with 5 feet 3 inches at Louisville, and 4½ feet in the steamboat pass over the falls. The Lower Ohio is full of ice, and navigation suspended to Cairo. The Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers are falling, with 4 feet in the channel. Navigation is still suspended between St. Louis and Cairo.

The Licking River is frozen over solid with ice from shore to shore, rendering most excellent skating for the boys. The river is still full of heavy floating ice, the cakes occasionally extending from shore to shore.

Capt. Frank Y. Batchelor, of the Darling, arrived from Louisville last night by rail. He left the Darling in a safe harbor near Evansville.

Captain Packard, of the tow boat Shingiss, left for Pittsburgh in last night's train. The Shingiss is from New Orleans, and laid up at Portland.

All the steamers recently in the government service were discharged yesterday.

The boats now in port are the Caroline, W. F. Cusick, Imperial, Wave, Silver Spray, Swallow, Alex. Speer, Kate Robinson, Rob Roy, Robert Moore, Lem Leoti, Anna, Montoua No. 2, Langston, Nightingale, Longworth, Fannie Gilbert, Mc. Anderson, Ohio No. 3, and Silver Moon.

Louisville—*The Journal* of to-day says: The river is steadily falling, with scarcely seven feet water in the canal, in the evening, by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours the river fell 3 inches and 6 inches in 48 hours, and six or eight inches at Portland. The weather continues extremely cold, the thermometer at daylight down to seven, degrees above zero and moderating for an hour or two, with an attempt to snow, but it turned extremely cold again. The river is full of heavy floating ice, and navigation above falls may be considered virtually closed. The General Lyle and Alice Dean, from Cincinnati, the Jas. R. Gilmore, from Pittsburgh, arrived yesterday morning.

The canal is frozen over, and a gorge of ice has formed just above the head of the canal, which is impassible, and the Bertha and Clara Poe have had to abandon their efforts to work through, and are laid up at the head of the canal.

St. Louis.—Friday's *Democrat* says: The river was nearly as full of ice as could be packed yesterday, and the wind continued all day from a cold quarter. Above Carr street the ice was flowing slightly, in heavy masses, through a very narrow channel, and it probably gorged there last night.

The following steamers were at the wharf, last evening: Liddle street, Grand Tower, Belle Memphis, Ben Franklin, Jr., Sunny Side, Wm. Wood, Jennie Lewis, Commonwealth, Benton, J. C. Swon, and Paragon—in all 29 steamers, with about $1,500,000, besides numerous wharf boats, barges, &c. The Silver Cloud, Wauamita, Platte Valley, and various other boats are lying at the Southern portion of the city; indeed, the latter locality is said to be crowded with steamers and barges, that there are no safe berths left for the boats at our wharf to go to.

The Northern Line wharf boat is hard aground.

RIVER PACKETS.

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, THOS. W. REA, Commander. HENRY A. DORRMAN, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 4th, for Cairo, St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

WM. HOWARD, Commander, LEWIS L. HINE, Clerk, will leave for F